THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1937—VOL. XXX, NO. 22

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

by Clearway

Carol Still Roumanian Boss

Items for Fletcherization

Franco-British Ties Shrink

¶ **Tatarescu's Parliament**—Prime Minister George Tatarescu retains his hold on the reins of Roumania's government. Results of the parliamentary elections give three fourths of the seats to the Premier's party allied with a group of semi-fascists, the Vaida-Voevods. Next in influence comes the National Peasant Party led by Juliu Maniu, while third in line treads the old Iron Guard, the "All-for-the-Fatherland" group. • The results constitute a victory for King Carol's personal dominance—which at present signifies a Reich-ward as well as Right-ward trend for Roumania.

¶ **Lincoln Tunnel**—Another vitalizing cord of traffic is stretched under the waters of the Hudson River as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York sets off the signal which starts operations through the new vehicular tube connecting mid-town Manhattan with Weehawken, N. J. The tube represents the southern half of an $85,000,000 project which, when completed in 1941, will include a sister tube north of the Lincoln Tunnel. It is an 8215-foot burrow which speeds transportation, aids interstate traffic, gives needed employment, stimulates imagination, encourages engineering faculties, marks another item in man's conquest over the physical environment. • When men consider what constructive things can be done with, say $85,000,000, war looms like the black dream of ignorance it actually is.

¶ **By-products of the News**—Toys or games "suggestive of war" are barred from at least one large Fifth Avenue (New York) store—the store having dedicated itself for this Christmas season to "the inspiration of world peace." • Here's more recognition that making play out of the grim suggestions of warfare is one way to encourage grim warfare to come into play. . . . Reports have it that some 4000 Methodist Episcopal ministers receive less than $1000 a year. • Reading that, a lot of us solemnly may ask: "Have our offerings on the altar of faith been so great after all?" . . . The Rev. Dr. Floyd Van Keuren of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, objects to the amount of emphasis placed upon material relief, which—he says—threatens to supplant "the delicate skills and spiritual techniques of social case work." • Perhaps it may be found that when we give a loaf of bread without a lift of love we give a stone indeed.

¶ **French Alliances**—Foreign Minister Delbos' European tour results in weaving a ring of enchantment about Germany, and a democratic wand now waves over Europe with increased authority. This development seems germane to the report from Paris that, after strengthening French alliances in central Europe, the Quai d'Orsay continues its tactical air discussions with Great Britain, providing for conference of experts, an exchange of technical developments, and, in short, for the sort of co-operation between French and British air forces that now exists between their land and water forces. Combined with the central European alliances, the agreement is interpreted as a pacifying influence over nationalistic ambitions and, hence, a propitious prelude to negotiations for a general European settlement. Meanwhile continuation of close Anglo-French contact seems to promise Britain a freer hand in the Far East. • The news indicates that the balance of power tends toward nations that demonstrate their balance in power.

¶ **Another Labor Proposal**—Percy C. Mangus of the New York Board of Trade proposes a substitution for the National Labor Relations Acts. He wants a law "written impartially in the interest of workers, employers and the public." • When each group desires the same thing, each will probably get the law which benefits it most.

¶ **The Water's Edge**—Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for President of the United States in 1936, takes the occasion of Japanese-American tension over the Panay incident and the congressional disturbance over the Ludlow Referendum Amendment, isolationist publicity and Republican charges that the President's foreign policy lacks the support of the nation, to point out to all and sundry (and sundry may be written in Japanese idiogram) through an open telegram to President Roosevelt, that American politics stop "at the water's edge." While he concedes that "the American people want peace, they want a peace that will enable us to maintain the respect of the other nations of the world," Mr. Landon minces no words, obscures no meanings. He directly calls attention to the fact that Germany was misled in 1914 to adopt stronger policies than it could carry out because it took too seriously the prevalent theme that "Britain won't fight." He warns that a similar sentiment now being voiced about America might similarly mislead Japanese militarists. His note obviously is intended to point out that while America wants peace, it will stand united if necessity compels it to fight. • Mr. Landon helps America play an honest role, give straightforward warning.

In the Boston Section:

Christmas mail hits new peak in Boston today.

Bay State resists new auto insurance plan.

Police stymied after four days of murder probe.

Langone asks examination of Grossman concern.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Insurance Rebate Allowed on Cars Without Mishaps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the State of New York joined today in a campaign to cut down the toll of automobile fatalities in the nation and the State, with the underwriters offering "substantial cash rewards" to motorcar owners who have a perfect 12-month safety record and the State approving the new taxicab liability insurance rates for New York City that are estimated to save $135 a year to individual operators whose vehicles are exclusively owner-driven.

Thirty-eight insurance companies, constituting the entire membership of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, in announcing the scheme said they would allow 15 per cent of the yearly insurance premium to drivers who, from the insurance point of view, pass an accident-free year.

"The plan is called the safe drivers' reward plan," the announcement continues, "and guarantees to policy holders a reward amounting to 15 per cent of their annual insurance premium, provided no claims are brought under policies during the 12 months in force after the effective date of the plan. It will be effective in most states probably Feb. 1.

"In the opinion of authorities, it is a practical answer to the growing feeling on the part of car owners, casualty insurance companies and their agents and brokers, motor vehicle commissioners, safety organizations and similar groups that automobile liability insurance policyholders should get a return on their insurance costs for the safe operation of their vehicles."

The biggest casualty insurance concerns in the country are signatory to the plan.

Announcement of the agreement by the underwriters to lower the taxicab liability insurance rates in New York City for 1938 was made by Louis H. Pink, state superintendent of insurance, who said he approved the new schedule yesterday.

The new rates are on policies up to $2500 for one claim, $5000 for more than one claim for bodily injury, and $1000 for one claim for an accident and $5000 for more than one accident claim.

New England reactions to Safe Driver Bonus Plan: Page 9.

South Weighs Its Role Under The New Deal

Economic Differences Over 'Reform Plans' Chief Cause of Rift

Wage-Hour Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—How has the South fared under the New Deal?

The question is raised because of an eloquent appeal just delivered by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama against sectionalism in connection with the farm bill. The speech came straight from the heart. It represented what many southern congressmen these days are thinking, and their opposition to New Deal legislation found dramatic shape in sidetracking the wage-hour bill in the House. A body of no less than 100 southern Democratic members deserted the Roosevelt leadership and gave the Administration its worst defeat since the court fight.

It is southerners, too, who in large measure supply the conservative wing of the Democratic Party which so often flaps its variance with the New Deal. The Senate Democratic majority is studded with men like Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, Carter Glass of Virginia, Walter F. George of Georgia, who are really no more New Dealers than Herbert Hoover.

South and the New Deal

The place that the South holds in the New Deal must finally be determined by students of history. For the moment the South's own view was probably expressed by Mr. Bankhead—one of the pillars of President Roosevelt in the Senate, whose brother, incidentally, is Speaker of the House.

"I wish that other sections of the country would quit driving at us, knocking at us, quit passing legislation directed at us, not only in matters like the lynching bill but in financial and economic matters," he exclaimed in the Senate. "We have had our long periods of travail and patience and endurance. So why can it not come to an end, my friends? Why keep directing these things at us?"

Mr. Bankhead was speaking directly against the so-called "McNary dairy amendment" to the farm bill, but before he was over he had recapitulated other matters of peculiar concern to the South.

'New South' Emerges

Historically, the "New South" has emerged with modern industrialization, but it has never gone so far as the North and West. Urbanization has progressed less rapidly, in rural areas the mill still stands somewhat like a feudal castle in a mediaeval village; the South was less self-sufficient agriculturally in 1900 than in 1860, due to reliance on cotton, and the ante-bellum vassalage was in part replaced by the share-cropper. These various conditions make southern Congressmen, by-and-large, one of the most homogeneous groups in the Legislature, with a certain similarity of economic views and an emotional unity based on common history and "white supremacy." Suffrage is limited by one test or another and in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Informal Diplomacy

International

King Carol — Yvon Delbos

Roumanian Ruler Receives French Foreign Minister on the Latter's Tour of Little Entente Capitals to Strengthen Ties of Friendship

Roumanian Vote Gives King Carol Renewed Control

The News...

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 21—The Government of Premier George Tatarescu has won in the Roumanian parliamentary elections. The governmental National Liberal Party, together with its allied group, the semi-fascist party under Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, has obtained at least the requisite 40 per cent of votes—possibly about 270 seats—which, in accordance with Roumania's strange election law, will give the Government about three fourths of the seats in Parliament.

The National Peasant Party under Dr. Juliu Maniu comes second, with perhaps 40 seats. Third is the former Iron Guard, now known as "All for Fatherland" group under Cornelius Z. Codreanu, with around 16 seats.

The results so far indicate that the Government has won—as it always does in Roumanian elections. Dr. Maniu polled more votes than the administration candidate at Cluj. The election of Nicholas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister, now ranged with the opposition, was in doubt.

Disorders were reported in a number of districts.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 21—King Carol remains the strongest statesman in Roumania, as the result of yesterday's elections, with all the tangible reins of power in his hands. He retains personal control

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Brazil to Apply Its Debt Service To Domestic Use

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 21 (AP)—A Finance Ministry spokesman said yesterday that Brazil was planning to use funds ordinarily applied to foreign debts for a large-scale domestic industrial program. He added that representatives of 14 Brazilian states would meet here soon to complete the plans. The state debts total about $365,000,000.

It was learned that the Government has in mind use of collections from debtor states for the industrial program instead of transferring them to pay debts abroad as called for in debt contracts.

The meeting, to be held under Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa, follows the suspension of all payments on foreign obligations on Nov. 13, three days after the abrupt establishment of a new corporative regime. President Vargas at the time said it was a temporary suspension.

Of Brazil's total foreign debt, which includes federal and municipal obligations as well as state debts, about $470,000,000 is owed United States investors.

Fluctuations of Milreis Recognized by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Treasury announces that it will recognize fluctuations in the dollar value of the milreis, Brazilian currency unit, in computing customs duties on Brazilian exports to the United States.

Withdrawing a Dec. 6 order to hold up such customs valuations because of temporary exchange difficulties, the Treasury published a list of milreis valuations for the period from Nov. 18 to Dec. 11. In that period the milreis reached a high of 5.9387 cents on Nov. 22 and a low of 5.43 cents on Dec. 11.

Formerly, the Customs Bureau frequently used Brazil's official valuation of about 8.7 cents on the milreis. The new valuation is based on open market quotations, however, instead of official valuations.

Brazil Curbs Germans

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dispatches from Porto Alegre last night said the chief of police, in response to government orders, had prohibited use of party emblems by German National Socialist sympathizers. The order was issued under a recent decree of President Vargas prohibiting political party activities. A similar attitude is understood to apply to all Fascist parties, whether Brazilian or foreign.

Christmas Socks to Ring To Clink of Silver Dollars

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—A million silver dollars will weigh down Christmas stockings Saturday morning, Treasury officials estimated today.

There are about 40,000,000 silver dollars in circulation, mostly in the western states. But Christmas brings out a lot of them in the east, where children seldom see them.

The cashier's window at the Treasury has paid out 9800 silver dollars so far this month. That's more than it usually distributes in six months.

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Landon Supports President On Firm Stand in Far East; Anglo-French Accord Nearer

Chamberlain Holds Time Ripe for Tokyo to Show Respect for Rights

Debate Opens In Parliament

General Understanding of French and British Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 21—With the situation in the Far East showing no signs of amelioration, all sorts of reports are current there of Anglo-French consultations aiming at releasing British naval and air units from home and Mediterranean waters for dispatch to China for precautionary purposes.

While it is obvious that such reports cannot be entirely disregarded, careful inquiries in both French and British circles have failed to substantiate them. It is, of course, common knowledge that during the conversations between Premier Chautemps, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, questions both of Far East and general Anglo-French co-operation in the military sphere were dealt with in broad outline.

It is also a fact, not generally known until today, that when Pierre Cot was in London last week he saw Viscount Swinton.

The two air ministers, it is understaood, agreed that it is desirable that the periodic talks between air experts which have been held from time to time since Germany repudiated the Locarno agreement should be continued.

Ready to Take Patrol

A further fact that is now generally understood is that if Great Britain should find it necessary to send important reinforcements to Far Eastern waters, France would gladly take over the task of the British fleet in the Mediterranean both as regards the Nyon anti-piracy patrol and the wider duties of maintaining sea routes open in the event of international trouble.

The position of the British Government—outlined for the House of Commons by Prime Minister Chamberlain—is still definitely "the settlement of the grievances of the world without war."

Telling the House that Japan so far has made "no attempt for peaceful settlement," the Prime Minister added:

"It is time now for the Japanese Government to show they are not unmindful of the rights and interests of foreigners and that their assurances and apologies mean something more than words."

No Talk of Naval Display

The early debates contained no reference to naval co-operation in the Far East. The talk of such an arrangement—and it is emphasized that there is no present reason to anticipate naval action—however,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Tokyo Paper Seeks Panay Information

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Dec. 21

The nationalistic newspaper Kokumin today called on the Government to hold to a minimum secrecy concerning Japanese diplomacy, politics, finance and military operations.

Editorially the newspaper asserted such secrecy makes for a feeling of insecurity instead of security thus alienating the people from the Government.

"What is the real situation in America?" Kokumin asked referring to American opinion concerning the Japanese attack on the United States gunboat Panay.

"Why do we have to offer such an apology? What secret information has the Government besides that which was announced? What sort of diplomatic activity is going on between America and Japan?"

(Japanese newspapers published only brief accounts of the Panay bombing and little of the incident's diplomatic aftermath.)

Closing of Door In China Faces Western Powers

By Vice-Admiral C. V. Usborne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As I write, Japan is knocking at the gates of Nanking, while Peiping is already occupied and Canton in the south is threatened by aerial bombardment. When Nanking falls, either China will make peace or else a long and desultory campaign in the interior must ensue, while Japan consolidates her hold on the coastal districts.

In either case we must look forward to a long period during which the conqueror will do everything in his power to create favorable trade conditions and markets for himself with scant regard for the rights or susceptibilities of other nations. Japan's object in undertaking this great and costly campaign is assuredly twofold. First, to obtain such administrative control in China as will enable it to develop and tranquillize the country, thereby vastly increasing China's capacity to buy Japanese goods; and, second, to provide land for Japanese emigration.

In the heat of war there are bound to be—indeed, there have already been—incidents hurtful to the dignity and prestige of neutral nations; for example, the wounding of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador, or the sinking of the British merchantship at Wuhu. In the subsequent clearing up of the situation when hostilities end, there may be more serious incidents in which British and other foreign in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

White House Told That Politics Stops at Water's Edge

Roosevelt Replies To G.O.P. Leader

Welcomes Pledge at Time When Common Front Is Seen Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—That "politics stops at the water's edge," and united American public opinion supports President Roosevelt's foreign policies, was today assured the Chief Executive in a strong telegram from Alf M. Landon, most recently Republican Presidential candidate.

President Roosevelt replied with eager warmth to say: "Throughout our long history we Americans have rejected every suggestion that ultimate security can be assured by closing our eyes to the fact that whether we like it or not we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples. As such we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace."

Former Governor Landon's statement comes just at a moment when the Administration needs fullest assurances of national support. The Ludlow War Referendum Amendment in Congress, statements from various isolationist leaders, and attacks by some Republicans, have built up an impression that a substantial part of the nation may not back the President.

Basic in America

"So many members of Congress, of both parties," wired Mr. Landon, "seem to have forgotten this basic principle of American politics (that politics cease at the water's edge) and by their actions help create the impression on foreign nations that they do not trust your Administration of foreign affairs. They would hamstring your conduct of the extremely delicate foreign situation.

"These members are pursuing the same dangerous course followed by those members of the British Parliament who early in 1914 gave the impression that England would not or could not fight under any circumstances.

"I congratulate you on your firm 'No' to the proposed legislation that would take away the power of Congress to declare war. You and I both know that the American people want peace, but they want a peace that will enable us to maintain the respect of the other nations of the world."

Reference Significant

Reference to those members of the British Parliament who said Great Britain would not fight in 1914, and thus helped lead Germany on into stronger policies than might otherwise have been the case, is extremely significant. The parallel with present-day Japanese policies is believed to be very strong.

For over and over, certain publicists have been saying: "The United States will not fight." That has been their interpretation of American public opinion. While both President Roosevelt and former Governor Landon recognize the American people's strong desire for peace, they also indicate pointedly that the United States wishes to maintain "respect" in the eyes of other nations, and "standards of conduct" helpful to peace.

The exchange of telegrams, boiled down to a few words, has this meaning as a diplomatic warning: "The American people want peace, but under certain circumstances they would find it necessary to fight."

And no warning could today be more pregnant with meaning to the outside world.

Issued at State Department

The President today referred the Landon telegram and his own reply to the State Department, and they were significantly given out there.

Former Governor Landon's message takes on added gravity when he refers to the need for "the country's unity in dangerous situations such as now confront us." The President is not so specific in reply, and speaks only of "these troublous times."

But there is no concealing the fact that the interchange is a highly significant and perhaps a vital detail in the present negotiations with Japan. Not only in the 10 days that have elapsed since sinking of the Panay, but parctiuclarly in the days and weeks following the President's Chicago speech, the Administration has been deeply conscious of the under-cutting of its foreign policies by domestic commentators who reiterated: "The United States will not fight."

To meet these arguments, therefore, the interchange between the two ranking leaders of the national political parties is published. The telgrams constitute a "note to Japan" just as truly as if they had beeen cabled to Ambassador Grew in Tokyo for delivery to the Japanese foreign office.

They rectify somewhat a long-regretted situation, but it remains to be seen what the isolationist leaders in Congress will say now, and whether their statements will in turn partly undercut the Roosevelt-Landon position.

The telegrams emphasize once

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

And Now for a Year's Message to the American People—Who Is Best Qualified to Give It?—The Answer Is Open

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 21

What American is today best qualified to broadcast a New Year's message to the nation? What citizen stands highest in the national regard, is farthest above politics, above special ties of religious or racial character, and in the view of the whole people may accurately be called the most respected living American?

It is a practical query, put to a member of this bureau by an organization anxious to convey a New Year's radio message to the nation. The purpose was entirely above profit or party. Such a message, it was contemplated, might recall in effect that the United States has just gone through some troublous months, that the outlook for 1938 may not be entirely clear, but that when all is said every American has much for which to be grateful.

Perhaps Monitor readers have their own ideas on the subject. No doubt the Editorial Page would be receptive to suggestions, for it is an arresting and stimulating question. What American should deliver the New Year's message to the nation?

One may rule out, immediately, Presidents and ex-Presidents and active politicians of all kinds. But what about the Chief Justice? Is he the man? In many ways, the answer is "Yes." For Americans have highest regard for the Supreme Court. It comes close to being the American "sovereign" along with the written Constitution it guards.

But Controversy Rages

But even around the Supreme Court and its Chief Justice a controversy rages. There are some Americans who regard the court as a drag on democratic government. And perhaps the Chief Justice would not feel himself free to say the things that should be said in a New Year's message.

What about others? Is there no American "Grand Old Man?" Is there no elder statesman? No great poet? No respected sage? No man who embodies the American dream?

Certainly there is no great outstanding American poet. Perhaps a poet laureate is what the nation needs. Not just another poet elected to that title, but a musician who can capture the symphony of the times. But we have none: no Longfellow, even; no Whittier, no Whitman. Some contemporary poets could do a good job with a New Year's message, but most of them have a special social or economic or political message too: the MacLeishes and the Benets.

Were Mr. Justice Holmes or Elihu Root still here, they would be unquestioned choices. They were "grand old men" in the finest, highest sense of that respected term. Mr. Justice Brandeis, the dean of the Supreme Court, is revered by many, but around his head, too, the fires of controversy still smolder.

Another choice inevitable a few years ago is of course the late Will Rogers. But nobody has come up to take his place.

Taking a long jump, there is the General of the Armies, John J. Pershing. His name means much to Americans. Perhaps he is the man. Yet some would dissent from this choice, from anti-military compunctions, or A. E. F. memories.

A few years ago it would have been possible to suggest Henry Ford. His name was typical of an era. But today labor wars have flung him, too, into controversy. Also in the business world, we have such men as Owen D. Young: a lawyer, industrialist, philanthropist, who has made his contribution to America and to the world.

Some people jump over the political barrier and suggest Cordell Hull; his is the least political office in the government. And Secretary Hull has risen to eminent stature. But he stands for a trade philosophy which makes him anathema to some groups, at least, in the business community.

And the Great Educators

One by one, the names eliminate themselves. There is Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times. He is an eminent editor—and an even greater pedestrian—but his name would not mean much to the firesides in Missouri.

Then there are great educators: Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retired President of Harvard University: somewhat of a Brahmin to those same firesides; Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, vigorous youth on the campus, but a controversialist. And dozens of other beloved educators: but beloved chiefly on their own campuses and among their own alumni.

If we want an American whose name is known to every fireside, what about Charles A. Lindbergh? And what irony, if an American who felt forced to leave his country should be the man selected to deliver its New Year's message! And if we want "sweetness and light," again choosing a figure known to the whole nation, a figure created by weary folk trying to escape from their daily woes, what about—Shirley Temple? (What, asks the modernist, was Longfellow except Shirley Temple in whiskers?)

And then there is a final nominee who has not hesitated to mingle in party warfare, but whose name stands for warm, homely Americanism: William Allen White.

And there are the dozens of others whose names will occur to readers. Which shall it be?

Of All Things . . !

Queen Asks Pay Boost

PARIS (AP) — Salima Machimba, ex-Queen of Mohilla, threatens to sue President LeBrun unless the Government increases her pension.

Thirty-seven years ago Queen Salima abdicated as ruler of the Indian Ocean Island to marry Camille Paule, French gendarme. France, "protector" of the island kingdom, gave her 10,000 francs (about $340) a year to live with her gendarme in France.

Two devaluations of the franc have come within the last year. Queen Salima says she cannot live any longer in the style to which she is accustomed.

"Dear cousin," Queen Samlia wrote President LeBrun, in the time-honored style of one ruler to another, "My pension pales alongside the high cost of living. My consort makes more than I do from his gendarme's pension. Please reconsider my pension or I sue."

Japan Bans Santa Claus

TOKYO (AP) — Santa Claus has been banished from Japan.

A home ministry ordinance forbids the usual festive manner of celebrating Christmas this year.

Japan, although not a Christian nation, has been celebrating the day with growing ardor annually, with department stores featuring Santa Clauses similar to the American variety.

Shopkeepers have announced that instead of the usual decorations their establishments will display Japanese, German and Italian flags. (The three nations are signers of an anti-Communist agreement.)

Mistaken Identity!

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Movie conscious Swedes know and like Robert Taylor, who once appeared with Sweden's own Greta Garbo in a notable film. So when Taylor visited Sweden recently his fans prepared an enthusiastic reception at the airport.

The airplane taxied up and the crowd jammed forward. Out popped Mr. Taylor, smiling, to say a word. From the silent crowd a beaming but slightly confused Swede stepped forward and bawled into a microphone:

"Long live Robert Taylor, the Nobel Prize winner."

The History of 'Bum'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To bum a ride, or go on the bum, may sound like slang, but the Americanism has a respectable history of 70 years, compilers of the Dictionary of American English at the University of Chicago have discovered.

Twelve years of research into American usage have revealed that this peculiar new world use of an English word which originally meant "to drink" got currency as far back as 1862. In that year an eastern newspaper used the word meaning "to loaf or wander about."

"Bum," as an adjective, meaning "no good," gained entrance into America's vocabulary through the stage door, the editors of the dictionary found. As early as 1888, dramatic critics were writing about "bum actors."

In the current slang sense of "sponging," or getting something without work, "bum" made its literary debut in 1872. "Then he bummed me for the price of a square meal" made an early appearance in American literature, according to the editors of the dictionary. These and other meanings are reported in the third volume of the dictionary, which is to make its public appearance Dec. 21.

Smaller Christmas Trees

LONDON (AP)—The growing vogue of living in smaller houses and flats has affected the demand for Christmas trees.

The call at Covent Garden market, where these are retailed, is for trees no more than from 3 to 5 feet high.

Bigger trees, which years ago were in great demand, now go only to hotels.

Spanish Nationalist Cause Promoted in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish nationalist leader, has no cause to complain of his representation, however unofficial, in South America. His agents, many of them self-appointed, have been active since the very beginning of the civil strife, and their task of winning the friendship of the ten southern governments has been simplified by the early resolution of the diplomatic representatives of Republican Spain to remain in the social background while fratricidal war continued in their homeland.

General Franco has been favored to a large extent by the fact that organized Spanish community life in South America consists largely of merchant and trading classes, who retain their nationalism even to third and fourth generations. The more common Spanish emigrant soon becomes assimilated and even those of the first generation are seldom affiliated with any national organization. It can be seen, therefore, that Spanish organizations of this continent are almost unanimous in their support of General Franco.

Practically every one of the ten republics, excepting Colombia perhaps, has its unofficial representative of the Burgos government. This unofficial agent is feted socially and probably has more authoritative contacts than the legal ambassador or minister. The latter's position is uncomfortable but he has seldom found it expedient to protest against the illegal activities of the unofficial rival. In most cases the attitude of southern governments has been scrupulously correct, in fitting with the maintenance of their recognition of the Barcelona government and their obligations as members of the League of Nations. Many of these same governments, however, have turned a "blind eye" to the Spanish nationalist activities in their countries.

These activities have become more open and intense as the military prospects of Franco have improved in Spain. Great Britain's appointment of a commercial agent also accelerated the South American campaign. Nationalist ideals have been explained in daily lectures by members of a mission which the General dispatched to Spanish-speaking countries several months back. It includes men like Eugenio Montes, recently designated a member of the national junta; Dr. Gonzalo Valenti Nieto, of the Falange, a noted intellectualist; Jose Ibañez Martin, professor of law and history; and Juan Pablo de Lojendio, General Franco's political representative in Argentina.

Jose Maria Doussinague, General Franco's first representative with full diplomatic powers, arrived in Uruguay early in November. He was entrusted with a special diplomatic mission to Montevideo. Monarchist circles declare that Franco may soon send a Spanish royal representative to South America to direct the nationalist cause. His selection may be the Infante Jose Eugenio, the 28-year-old son of the Infante don Fernando de Bourbon, who has been on a previous trip to South America.

The Basques appear to have held aloof so far from the nationalist campaign. They represent a numerically strong and relatively wealthy community in South America, especially in Argentina and Chile. Their community life is distinct from that of the Spaniards, including the Catalans. Although many have succeeded financially in this continent and are not sympathetic to the leftist tendencies of the Madrid government, yet all have joined in bitter protests against the terrorism that accompanied the subjugation of their ancient homeland. For them at least the mystery of Guernica must be satisfactorily explained before they can be permanently reconciled to the Nationalist program.

Outstanding in the Palm Beaches

HOTEL
ROYAL WORTH
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Directly on Lake Worth! A beautiful and luxurious resort hotel with most select clientele. Golf and bathing. Gulf Stream and lake fishing.

American Plan $8 up
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Real Home Rule, Not Mere Talk, Wanted by N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Having won for New York City a revised charter that means the beginning of genuine home rule here in 1938, the re-elected La Guardia mayoralty will fight equally vigorously for state reforms to insure this gain, it was indicated here today.

The Mayor's colleagues on the Board of Estimate served initial notice with the Citizens' Budget Commission that they intend to pursue their objective in Albany, both in the Legislature and the constitutional convention next year. As guests of this body at dinner at the Hotel Biltmore last night, they argued that, while there was much talk about home rule, there was very little of it.

Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran led the fusion spokesmen, in the stand that the home rule amendment of the state Constitution required strengthening if the city was to be saved from spendthrift mandatory legislation within the authority of lawmakers to impose on the cities without so much as a by-your-leave to their governing bodies. In New York City this is the Board of Estimate.

"I would suggest that you train your spyglass on the Legislature at Albany, and not just focus it on City Hall," Mr. Curran said. "Get the Legislature to remember that it is legislating for the State on state matters, and keep it from passing mandatory legislation for New York City.

"It enacts bills affecting the city finances that are fiscal outrages, and, though we don't want to pay and shouldn't have to pay, all we can do is pay."

Newbold Morris, president-elect of the City Council, scouted the efficacy of the present so-called curb on state action which requires an emergency message from the Governor before a bill may be passed affecting New York City alone. This should be strengthened, he said, so that the Governor could not declare an emergency "unless authorized to do so by the proper body, the Board of Estimate."

"Unless some restraint is put on the Legislature," Mr. Morris declared, "within six or eight years the budget of New York City will be overboard."

Loyalists Send Up 20,000 More Men In Drive on Teruel

HENDAYE, Franco - Spanish Frontier, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Spanish Government today sent 20,000 more men into the struggle for strategic Teruel, radio advices said, reinforcing the attacking army to 50,000. This force and the insurgent defenders were locked in a hand-to-hand contest within the provincial capital on the seventh day of the Government's offensive. Insurgent reports said the Teruel garrison still was holding out.

In the last 48 hours there had been two principal battlegrounds—west of the city where Gen. Francisco Franco's shock troops, rushed from Saragossa and Soria, tried to smash through the Government siege ring to relieve their comrades, and the other in the city itself and its suburbs. The rival armies fought in numbing cold.

Five insurgent counter-attacks were said to have been repulsed and government lines remained the same as on Sunday when the general attack was opened, after four days of see-saw drives at the city.

Two ultimatums for the surrender of the Insurgent garrison under a guarantee of amnesty were flatly rejected by the defenders. Their position remained critical, the government communiqué said, while airmen bombed Insurgent positions to the north along the 200-mile Aragon front.

18 Strads Played To Aid Violinists

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Eighteen Stradivarius instruments, said to be worth approximately $1,000,000, contributed their voices last night to the cause of furnishing good violins to deserving but poor young violinists.

The concert commemorated the passing 200 years ago of the Italian who made in 70 working years more than 1000 violins, violas and violoncellos—such good ones that today more than 600 are definitely known and carefully preserved, and probably another hundred are in existence though unrecorded.

Two distinguished soloists were heard: Efrem Zimbalist and Sascha Jacobsen. Two string quartets, each of which boast a complete set of Stradivarius instruments, also played—the Musical Art Quartet and the Stradivarius Quartet. Only five such groups exist, it is said.

According to the Stradivarius Memorial Association, which administers the fund from which instruments are bought, similar concerts in other cities are planned.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ranking Scout—Swedish Style

Wide World

Count Folke Bernadotte — **Commander Magnus von Arlein**

Count Bernadotte, Nephew of the King of Sweden, Taking the Oath as Chief Scout of Sweden at a Ceremony in Stockholm. He Wears the White Scout String Which Marked His Predecessor in the Office

100-Passenger Plane Flight Forecast to London by 1940

News in Aviation

"Dec. 25, 1940—Pan American Airways' new 100-passenger plane took off from North Beach Airport on a 12-hour overnight flight to London."

A dream? No, indeed, a fulfillment of the near future in aviation, according to Pan American Airways estimates, when its proposed new 100-passenger transoceanic planes will be in operation.

The news accounts of that period will no doubt tell of the private staterooms, the social and dining lounge, the sea-going galley and the baths with hot and cold running water that the plane will contain. The passengers will troop aboard, the steward will call "All ashore that's going ashore" in the traditional manner, and the entrances will be closed.

Passengers interviewed in London will tell how quiet the interior is, how there were hardly able to hear the engines and how nice the interior atmosphere is and how no distressing effects were felt, even though they flew 10,000 feet at times and sometimes only 2000 feet.

Fact Outdistances Fiction

To hear unromantic and boringly practical engineers discuss these 100-passenger plane features is to realize that the Sunday supplement imaginings have been outdone by fact. These new ships are real enough airplanes.

The new giant craft are regarded as the first "practical" aircraft transport designs. That is they will have the speed, range and load-carrying abilities to enable them to pay their own way with the commercial load they carry.

The request for bids sent by Pan American to eight companies (Boeing, Consolidated, Curtiss-Wright, Douglas, Lockheed, Martin, North American and Sikorsky) stated that the proposed aircraft (either land or sea planes) should have a payload of 25,000 pounds, be capable of flying 5000 miles, and of cruising at 200 miles an hour, sea level.

Staterooms for 100

These planes, the request stated, besides stateroom accommodations for at least 100 passengers, should have crew accommodations for 16 and cargo space for mail, baggage and express to utilize the full payload of the ship. The designers were asked to bid on three, six or 12 aircraft, with lots of three, six and 12 additional planes subject to option.

Special consideration would be given, Pan American said, to designs which incorporate features permitting operation of the airplanes at 20,000 feet altitude or higher with interior cabin pressures equivalent to 8000 feet altitude.

This proviso is not to be confused with plans for the two stratosphere type planes which Boeing is now building for Pan American in Seattle and which are now well under way.

* * *

Flowers by Air

A brisk business in importing gardenias and orchids by air from Mexico is reported in the southwestern United States. John F. DeClaspel, a florist of Oklahoma City, twice weekly receives shipments of these blossoms, which are sent over Braniff Airways from Mexico City to Oklahoma City.

The service originated when Mr. DeClaspel took flowers to a woman who was impressed because the flowers arrived very fresh after the 10-hour flight.

"Why, don't you go into the business of importing flowers?" she suggested. "All right, I will," Mr. DeClaspel said.

Arrangements were made with Braniff to have the flowers picked, packed and shipped and to have them cleared through the Mexican customs. Most of the flowers go to Oklahoma City florists, but a growing demand from other cities has made it necessary to reship twice weekly to other florists along Braniff's route.

* * *

Flying Brevities

Col. Eddie Rickenbacker, general manager of Eastern Air Lines, forecast in a recent radio talk over the General Electric short wave stations that traveling sightseers will be able to spend a week at each of the two World's Fairs in New York and San Francisco in 1939 and complete a world-circling journey by air in a month.

* * *

Air line receiverships and possible disruption of air service may result if the reform of aviation laws is delayed in Congress, Edwin C. Johnson, Senator from Colorado, stated, urging passage of the McCarran-Lea bill.

* * *

An exhaust silencing device has been invented by Sergt. Frank Newton of the United States Army Air Corps at Monterey, Calif. Air rushing through a "vacuum box" which replaces the exhaust pipe in Newton's invention, makes a partial vacuum through which sound cannot travel hence silencing exhaust noises.

* * *

Special reductions in round trip fares, effective on Jan. 1 for 60 days, have been announced by Croil Hunter, president of Northwest Airlines. These fares which are being offered to educate travelers to the advantages of travel by air offer a $15 round trip from Chicago to the Twin Cities, $30 to Winnipeg and $141.60 to Seattle.

A. D. H.

Law School Dean Sees New Pattern For Legal Studies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 21—Legal education must be cut after a new pattern — one that will produce lawyers trained "in adjusting the relations between business and government"—instead of just in the technicalities of the law, Dean Leon Green of Northwestern University's law school recently told the Junior Bar Association there.

Government today, people are finding, isn't something remote—confined in the city hall, the state house, or the Capitol at Washington. It's sitting on people's doorsteps and entering into their business and daily living as never before.

So it behooves everyone to learn more about government, Dean Green said in effect, and particularly the future lawyer must know how to adjust the conflicts between business and government, and between these two and individual citizens.

3000 Toys for Poor Patched by Family

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21 (AP)—One family is seeing to it that thousands of others will have a merry Christmas this year. Mrs. Marie Warburton of suburban Wilkinsburg and her three small children have prepared 3000 toys for less-fortunate children.

Since October, the basement of the comfortable Warburton cottage has been a workshop where David, Dorothy and Jane have been painting and renewing hundreds of cast-off playthings.

"We sent out a call for discarded toys through the schools, and you'd be surprised at what we got," said Mrs. Warburton. "Hundreds of dolls, trains, automobiles, games and story books—many of them almost new."

A grown stepson, Harry, drove his truck to pick them up. Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls volunteered to help in the distribution to needy families.

Mrs. Warburton and her children, with the occasional help of a neighbor, renovated the outlay and, besides, packed 2800 half-pound boxes of candy, to be given away.

Chamber Polls Opposition To Regional Plan Agencies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announces that a poll of member organizations showed "overwhelming" opposition to pending bills for creation of seven regional planning authorities.

The members voted, the statement said, for continuance of the present system of controlling floods and protecting national resources through existing federal agencies. President Roosevelt advocated enactment of a regional planning program in his special session message to Congress.

Roanoke School Plans Traffic Safety Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21—Jefferson Senior High School at Roanoke has announced the organization of a course in automobile driving and traffic safety.

Kurt A. Schneider, vocational education head in Roanoke public schools, announced that Webster Christian, who will be instructor of a class limited to 16, received a telegram from the American Automobile Association, Washington, stating a 1938-model dual-control sedan has been assigned to Roanoke.

Housing Bill Laid Before Senate As Boon to Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The great "housing bill of 1937" reached the Senate floor today, hailed by sponsors as a boon to employment and business recovery, and sought by New Deal leaders for immediate enactment as the major accomplishment of the special session.

Already through the House, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York rushed it out of the Senate committee with a statement it "would stimulate and encourage private capital to enter the field of residential construction in large volume and on a long-term basis."

"The great accumulated shortage in dwelling facilities, estimated at from two to three million units," he said, "exists almost entirely in the field available for rent or ownership by families of modest income. To make up this deficit and house our people, even according to the standards of the last decade, would require at least a five-year program at several times our present rate of residential construction."

Building Drop Cited

Senator Wagner declared that unemployment in construction alone more than accounts "for our failure to reach the 1929 employment level."

Soviet Campers On Polar Ice Floe Sight Greenland

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Soviet polar campers reported by wireless today that in clear weather their drifting ice floe was within sight of Greenland.

Eugene Federov messaged that the mountains of Greenland were distinctly seen Dec. 19 and 20 as the ice floe on which he and three companion explorers have been camped for months drifted steadily southward. The floe has crossed the 81.47 parallel—the latitude of Rudolf Island, where Soviet Russia has a permanent polar camp.

The four Russian research scientists have been adrift on their ice floes since May 21 when they were landed near the North Pole by Soviet airplanes. The expectation is to remove them by plane—a project made possible through the constant radio communication between the "iceberg encampment" and Moscow.

Patriotic Groups To Broaden Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Not only physical defense of the borders of the United States, but defense of the American tradition, social, ethical and governmental, will be championed, by 40 women's patriotic organizations when they meet in Washington, Jan. 25 to 27 for the thirteenth Women's Conference on National Defense.

Mrs. Gladys Mooney of Detroit, chairman of the conference and formerly president of the women's organizations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said here that the conference was broadening its aims in defense of "an enduring democracy," including not only the armed forces of the nation, but condemn for the Constitution and the civil rights bill, safeguards at home, such as freedom of opinion and adult education for citizenship and safeguards abroad; trade treaties, international arbitration and neutrality.

More than 1000 women are expected to attend the conference and to take back home with them plans for active community support of such measures as will protect democratic ideals in this country and throughout the world.

Phone Wires Toss; Linemen Puzzled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Electrical engineers were called into this eastern Oregon territory to "unravel" a wire mystery—but an atmospheric phenomenon had the crew completely at a loss for an explanation.

The "condition" shakes telephone wires, despite the absence of even the slightest trace of wind, so violently that they become entangled and impair service through the territory.

Lines running through Grass Valley vibrated so violently that service to The Dalles was broken and a line crew rushed to correct the condition. Men worked throughout the entire night with the signal result that, the more they worked the more pronounced was the vibration. Finally the linemen summoned engineers—with still no result.

In former years accumulations of ice on the wires has made it necessary to shorten the distance between poles to assure constant service. But in this instance there was nothing more disturbing than a ground fog on the Shaniko flats that hung listlessly in a windless night.

56 Indicted by U. S. On Liquor Ring Charges

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Fifty-six persons were indicted by the federal grand jury today on charges of operating a huge bootlegging conspiracy which deprived the Government of at least $1,800,000 in taxes during the last three years.

The defendants included three city policemen and a former inspector of the alcohol tax unit. Assistant United States Attorney W. Mahlom Dickerson said the gang's operations resulted in two killings, one by officers.

Room in the Orkneys

Less than half of the Orkney islands off the Scottish coast are inhabited.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 21

Isaiah as a Guide

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky: Isaiah voiced what should be the will of the Congress, when he expressed this thought, If you will do away with all oppression with open scorn and words of malice, if you bestow bread upon the hungry and relieve men in misery, then light shall dawn for you in darkness, your dull hour shall be bright as noon and evermore shall the Eternal guide you, guarding you without fail.

* * *

Child Labor

Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg (D) of Michigan: The old Child Labor Amendment is probably dead, but the business of stopping the commercial exploitation of children should not be allowed to die with it.

* * *

A Step to War?

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: If we adopt this provocative policy and permit it to spread—that we will not buy from Japan, that we will boycott her, that we will go further into embargoes, reprisals, and economic sanctions—then I say it is a step toward war

Rubber Stamping Ended

Representative J. Will Taylor (R) of Tennessee: The action of the House in recommitting an anonymous and most mischievous offspring of the so-called Black-Connery bill, in the face of White House heat and notwithstanding administration pressure, clearly shows that the House of Representatives has recovered its constitutional equilibrium and will no longer allow itself to be used as a rubber stamp. (Applause.)

* * *

Allaying Fear

Representative Robert Luce (R) of Massachusetts: Countless reasons for depressions have been given. The real reason may be put into the four letters of the word I have just spoken—f-e-a-r. And all we can do here, and all the President can do, is to try to allay fear.

* * *

The Conservative Home

Representative Brent Spence (D) of Kentucky: The things we do for the home not only make for a happy and contented people but they make for the future safety of this nation. No wild theories of government are born in the American home.

Milwaukee Judge Silent on Unfair Conduct Charge

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21 (AP)—Federal Judge F. A. Geiger remained silent yesterday on Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' charges that he had been guilty of "arbitrary" and "unfair" conduct in dismissing a grand jury investigating the financial methods of three large automobile companies and their affiliated financing firms.

Informed that the text of Mr. Cummings' letter to the House Judiciary Committee was available for his study and comment, Judge Geiger said:

"That will be unnecessary. I will see it later. There's no comment now."

In the event Mr. Cummings' letter reaches the floor of the House, it will not be the first time Judge Geiger's record has been the subject of debate in Congress. About nine years ago his padlock decisions under the prohibition law were criticized in the House of Representatives. In one case he padlocked two rooms of an old building which was to be torn down and refused to modify the decree, delaying construction of a new building on the site.

In the nearly 26 years since his appointment to the federal bench for the Eastern District of Wisconsin by President Taft in 1912, Judge Geiger has become known as one of the most rigid in the maintenance of his court's dignity, the most severe in punishing breaches of legal ethics.

Christmas Stories Of Dickens Hailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Characterizing Charles Dickens as "a prime teacher of essential Christianity," Dr. Frederic T. Blanchard recently addressed the University Associates and friends of the University of California at Los Angeles, who gathered at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library of the university to hear the second of a current series of lectures which the associates group is presenting this winter.

In his lecture, which was titled "Dickens, Apostle of Christmas," Dr. Blanchard declared:

"Best loved of all our writers of fiction is Charles Dickens, for it is he who appealed most directly and most poignantly to the human heart, who, more than any other, increased the sum of humanness and kindliness, representing the universal dream of essential human brotherhood, come true. He is, as various writers have observed, the emperor of cheerfulness, the great special correspondent for humanity, the inveterate champion of the disinherited."

Dr. Blanchard, who is professor of English at the University of California at Los Angeles, remarked that Dickens, by his Christmas books published between 1843 and 1848, established the vogue of Christmas literature. Of these Christmas books, the author's favorite was the one he wrote first of all, "The Christmas Carol." While planning the arrangement of his materials, he says, Dickens "walked about the black streets of London 15 and 20 miles many a night when all sober folk had gone to bed."

Liner Weathers Storm

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Dollar Line officials said yesterday a cablegram reported the luxury liner President Hoover, aground off Hioishoto Island, had weathered a severe blow and that the captain and a crew of 20 were standing by.

The message said salvage equipment had arrived and operations would begin as soon as the weather was favorable. The sea was moderating, the company report said.

Christmas at White House: Roosevelts Plan for Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returns to the White House tonight after a round of Christmas festivities in New York, she will find the historic executive mansion ablaze with holiday atmosphere.

A large white and silver tree was set up today in the East Room for the benefit of sightseers and guests at the two large parties given by the Roosevelt sons and grandchildren during the holidays. Upstairs a smaller tree was placed especially for the family's enjoyment and outside the front door twin evergreens were brightly lighted to give cheer to passers-by.

At the delivery entrance truckloads of gifts rolled up. Among them was a 125-pound fruit cake topped by a model of the Golden Gate bridge in white icing. The giant cake was baked by a California baker.

Holiday Decorations

Poinsettias raised in White House greenhouses have been arranged on balustrades and mantelpieces in the state reception rooms.

Before the Roosevelts begin their own Christmas celebration on Saturday they will see to it that every attache in both the executive offices and the mansion proper gets a handshake and personal greeting, and that the lights on the capital's community Christmas tree in Lafayette Square are turned on with due ceremony. Mrs. Roosevelt will make her usual rounds to charity Christmas parties held this week by various missions in the city.

Family Party

Four generations will be represented in the Roosevelt family group that began to arrive today when John arrived home from Harvard University. They will range from the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt to Sara and Kate, young daughters of the President's son, James. With them will come five-year old Diana Hopkins, who recently lost her mother and whose father, the federal relief administrator, is recovering from an operation.

The Roosevelts have the same problem as do many other families when it comes to deciding with which parents the married children shall spend Christmas Day. The James Roosevelts have a rule that they will alternate between the White House and the Cushing home in Boston. Franklin Jr. and his bride, Ethel, will spend the day here and then travel to Wilmington in time for evening dinner with the du Ponts. Anne Clark, John's fiancee, will spend Christmas at her home in Boston and come here the day after. Elliott who lives in Texas and Anna, in Seattle, will not come home at all this year.

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Roosevelt Note Hints Demand For Haitian-Dominican Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—A crisp expression of "sincere wishes" by President Roosevelt that the Haitian - Dominican controversy may reach a "rapid, just and pacific" settlement coincides with the publication today of new details of the alleged atrocities perpetrated on Haitian residents.

The latest versions of the still-veiled events of early October in the Dominican interior puts the total number of victims at 12,168, all of whom are said to have been massacred with varying degrees of brutality. This new estimate of the number of victims is made by Elie Lescot, Haitian Minister, who gave out at the same time a letter from J. N. Jan, bishop of Cap Haitien, which covered a number of depositions by individuals.

Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister, promptly characterized these latest versions of the incident as "pure propaganda" and declared that "no one familiar with the situation will be deceived."

Finally Agrees

However, the Dominican Republic Government, which in the first instance refused to admit that there was an international incident of concern to other nations, has accepted the intermediation of the permanent Pan-American Conciliation Committee—apparently as a means of evading direct mediation on the part of the United States, Mexico and Cuba.

Decision to submit the case to the permanent committee was communicated to this Government yesterday. President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, in informing President Roosevelt of this, added:

"I can assure Your Excellency that my Government will not give the slightest ground for a disturbance of the peace of America, in the preservation of which all the peoples of the New World have so great a legitimate interest."

President Roosevelt's telegram, acknowledging receipt of this assurance from the Dominican dictator, read:

"I extend to Your Excellency my most sincere wishes that the controversy which regrettably exists between two sister republics may obtain a rapid, just and pacific solution through the utilization of the inter-American peace instruments to which they have now announced their determination to have recourse."

Implications

Behind this extremely polite diplomatic phraseology are rather vigorous implications. President Trujillo quite obviously considered it of extreme importance to avoid mediation by the United States, Mexico and Cuba. In fact, nothing might have been done whatever had the State Department here not been impressed with accounts of the alleged "massacres" brought here by perturbed Haitian officials.

The State Department is unable to prevent the transfer of the case from the proposed tripartite mediation group to the general Pan American agency set up by the Gondra Treaty of 1923. But the crisp phrasing of President Roosevelt's reply is diplomatic language for a warning that Washington will keep a sharp eye on the proceedings.

The latest Documents released here state that the Haitian Government is prepared to submit to the investigating commission evidence that mass killings of Haitians took place in at least 65 different Dominican localities. Accompanying this assurance were voluminous samples of such evidence, giving names and ages of alleged victims and the sources of the information.

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Vigilante Helpers Used by Sheriff In Michigan Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT HURON, Mich.—Sheriff William L. VanAntwerp of St. Clair County has a vigilantes' organization which, unlike the better known groups that take the law into their own hands, works in close co-operation with the sheriff to enforce the law and keep the peace.

The organization, started two years ago by the sheriff in an effort to keep pace with the modern methods adopted by lawbreakers, consists chiefly of about 40 special deputies at strategic positions throughout the county. Mostly farmers or business men, they were selected because of good reputations, reliability and physical ability to do the work required.

Their principal work is to preserve the peace and report suspicious activities in their neighborhoods. In minor quarrels and disturbances they step in as law-enforcing officers. In more serious disturbances they notify the sheriff immediately so that he can send a deputy to the scene.

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She Prints Murals in Color

Leize Rose — Miss Leize Rose With One of Her Photomurals

Miss Rose, who says she "has painted with a camera in my left hand" for years, began as a miniature painter. Then she invented a process for printing murals in color from photographs. She spent many hours experimenting with chemists, printers and painters before she succeeded in getting the reproduction process she was after. This is the fifth of six studies by American women photographers.

Unions Divided As 2500 Quit In Taxicab Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—An estimated 2500 taxicab drivers employed by the Sunshine-Radio System, one of the largest of several motorcab operating groups here, quit work yesterday, charging violation by the company of the wage and hour clauses of their contracts with the Transport Workers' Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate. Police said approximately 1000 taxicabs were idle as a result of the walkout.

The strike was directed against 13 of the companies controlled by the system. It started on a small scale last week with the Parmalee System insisting that violations of the contract signed by it with the union last September were widespread and that it would no longer abide by the agreement. The union thereupon charged the Sunshine-Radio System with being the chief violator of the agreement entered into between it and the taxicab industry here.

This action by the Transport Workers' Union had repercussion in organized labor here today with the Greater New York Hackmen's and Taxidrivers' Union, an independent body, claiming to have 10,000 of the city's 15,000 taxicab drivers on its membership roles, declaring war on the Transport Workers' Union, charging it with "intimidation and coercion." Henry Unger, president of the independent union, said the majority of the taxicab drivers were opposed to a general strike and that he would fight the Committee for Industrial Organization "to the limit."

Strike between rival unions was also marked in the communications field, Frank B. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, today threatening retaliation against the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company if it carried into effect an agreement it reached with the American Communications Association, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, on Saturday.

The Postal Telegraph, in that agreement, granted recognition to the C. I. O. union and promised a wage increase on April 1 for all employees earning less than $125 a month provided there were no liquidation proceedings started in court against the company by March 31.

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Labor Spies in Every Industry, La Follette Committee Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Labor spying is "a common, almost universal practice in American industry," the La Follette committee reported today in a summary of its findings gathered in a year of investigation.

Offering a list of detective spy agencies the committee declares:

"The known total of business agencies receiving spy services from these enumerated agencies is approximately 2600."

The list of the firms receiving these spying services, says the report, "reads like a blue book of American industry."

"From motion picture producers to steel makers, from hookless fasteners to automobiles, from small units to giant enterprises," the report declares, "scarcely an industry that is not represented."

"Large corporations rely on spies. No firm is too small to employ them. The habit has even infected the labor relations of non-commercial, philanthropic organizations."

Labor Board Opposed

The committee notes that many big firms employing spies "have stubbornly fought the efforts of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Thus, both openly and secretly, they have opposed organization of their employees into free associations."

The committee declares emphatically the purpose of the espionage system was to prevent union organization. It says "appropriate legislation" is being formulated to deal with the situation. The system is "too deeply rooted a habit of industrial management," it declares, "to be voluntarily relinquished."

The La Follette committee will resume open hearings in a few weeks delving into the vigilante movement that found expression after steel strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Today's report deals largely with General Motors' relationship with the Pinkerton detective agency, not because of any unusual feature in the case, the committee explains, but because it represents and typifies what has been going on in industry as a whole. The report also deals with the spies employed by the Chrysler company.

"The committee was impressed with the overwhelming power inherent in the size and wealth of these corporations opposed to the individual worker who is spied on," the report says.

Spies Watch Workers

"Thus, Pinkerton's largest single individual customer was the General Motors Corporation, a billion-dollar-corporation with a gross income in 1936 of almost a billion and a half dollars. In that same year General Motors employed 230,572 workers, not one of whom, it was evident from the records, was exempt from espionage."

The power of industrial spies, the report found to be "increased tenfold" by the positions in unions they secured. One-third of the 304 Pinkerton operatives who were members of unions held offices of varying importance.

"Practically no union was free from spies," according to the report. One operative rose to be national vice-president of the Automobile Workers Union, from which he relayed information to employers; 14 became presidents of local unions, and 28 became local secretaries with access to membership rolls.

"To anyone versed in the affairs of unions it is at once obvious how dangerous these spies can be," the report said. "To take a comparable example—if detectives had sent a large number of operatives into business houses and if one had become a vice-president of a large national corporation, others had become presidents of small firms and others had worked their way into positions of confidence and power of various kinds throughout the corporate set-up of the country, their capacity for wrecking would be practically limitless."

Spying Upon Spies

What really happened, the report continued, was that industry became a victim of its own practices. Management became terrorized by the report of itss pies, and the system perpetuated itself by inspiring new fears. Spies were set on spies.

General Motors, for example, having employed one detective agency to watch its workers, became suspicious that the agency was selling its secrets and hired another agency for a check up, the report said.

Why are spies employed?

"Your committee can only conclude from its investigations that this practice is an infallible index of the stubborn and irreconcilable opposition of a considerable section of American industry to the recognition of labor's right to organize; the report said. "The indefensible practices assumed by industry in its opposition to labor's right to organize form a striking contrast to the growth of horizontal combinations in industry itself."

Private Spy Systems

The committee does not accept professions of self-purification from detective agencies. The habit is "too rooted," it declares. It concludes:

"Employers deprived of the services of the commercial espionage agencies are known to turn to the establishment of their own private spy systems.

"In the face of this attitude on the part of management, toward its employees, no system of industrial relations based on responsibility, mutual trust, and observance of law can be expected. It is safe to say the right of genuine collective bargaining will never be realized in American industry until the industrial spy is abolished.

"To this end, therefore, the committee is preparing appropriate legislation."

Commenting on the report, Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, member of the La Follette subcommittee, declared industry must bear the criticism "that it has spent nearly $10,000,000 in the hiring of spies in the last two or three years," receiving in return "worthless and unreliable information, destructive influence—and using stockholders' money."

"Surely the American people will demand an accounting," he added. "If industry finds itself disturbed today, can it not point to one of the reasons?"

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Toy Trade Replies To League Charge Of Sweat Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Disclosure by the Consumers League of New York that piece workers employed to make dolls for the holiday trade earned as little as 35 cents a day, has evoked protests from the Toy Manufacturers Association and a denial that such conditions were representative of the American toy industry.

While an unpublished survey by the league held that child labor and sweatshop practices in the toy factories of the New York metropolitan area were responsible for vicious labor situations, James L. Fri, executive director of the Manufacturers' Association, emphasized that high standards were maintained in all save a handful of establishments.

"Conditions described by the Consumers League report reflect the practices of a small number of producers who do not live up to the requirements of more stable and representative enterprises," Mr. Fri said. "Practically every industry has this problem."

The fact that the employees of toy manufacturers in the New York area were strongly unionized in the Doll and Toy Makers Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, indicated that sub-standard wages were not widespread, according to Mr. Fri.

"The manufacture of doll dresses, for example, outside the factories is economically necessary because of the seasonal character of our business," he continued. "The sales period of the year is in December, which demands concentrated manufacturing in the fall. Factories cannot expand to meet this heavy demand, and therefore they must depend upon home industry for help."

In the league report, the seasonal character of the toy industry was said to be responsible for mushroom growths of contractors who farmed out minor operations and then disappeared when the season was over. Wages paid on a piecework basis were said to be extremely low.

To avoid New York labor laws, the report said, the doll manufacturers had much of their work done in New Jersey and other states where legal requirements are not so exacting as here. Contractors handling this phase of the business were said to distribute the raw materials and then collect the finished product by motor truck.

Labor union leaders said they were concerned about the practices, but could do little, even though they had working contracts with practically every manufacturer, and although their specifications provided for abolishment of home work.

In the absence of a federal law for uniform labor standards, the imposition of greater burdens on manufacturers would merely drive business to other states, a spokesman for the Doll and Toy Makers Union declared, and thus would leave New York workmen without jobs.

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New York and New Jersey Unite In Opening New Lincoln Tunnel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—With the dedication today of the south tube of the Lincoln Tunnel, the states of New York and New Jersey will be connected formally by a new four-minute vehicular crossing beneath the Hudson River. The new traffic facility, which extends one and one-half miles from Weehawken, N. J., to the middle of Manhattan Island, is to be open for toll traffic at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Officials from both states and from the Federal Government are to participate in the ceremonies which bring into service the most recent of the vehicular tunnels which are steadily reducing the isolation of New York City's oldest borough. A military guard will give color to the occasion, while vessels in New York Harbor dress ship and blow sirens in honor of the event.

Completion of the project makes it possible for motorists to drive from the New Jersey shore of the Hudson to mid-town Manhattan in only a fraction of the time previously required to travel by the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge or river ferries.

The south tube of the Lincoln Tunnel measures 8216 feet from portal to portal, and will be used for both east and west traffic until the north tube is completed in 1941, when each tube will carry traffic in a single direction. The second tube will measure 7400 feet from portal to portal. Construction work upon it already is under way.

To finance the $40,000,000 south tube, the Port of New York Authority obtained a grant of $4,780,000 from the Public Works Administration in 1933 only a few weeks after Congress had established the government agency. The authority has since obtained commitments for a Public Works Administration loan and grant of $29,100,000 to complete the north tube.

Steel-Built Airplanes Foreseen

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Tucked in among figures which a transport company dispatched to airplane manufacturers a few days ago, with a request for bids on giant planes, was a reference to construction metals. For within three years the public may be invited to fly the oceans in machines of stainless steel.

Behind the suggestion of Pan American Airways that the 100-passenger super-airliners could be fabricated of steel, is an American laboratory triumph—the production of a steel which withstands a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. Pound for pound, aluminum alloys heretofore have shown greater strength than steel, and it is of aluminum that most of the big transport planes are fashioned. Weight wastage is a constant bugbear to the aeronautical engineer.

Steel, however, may be produced more cheaply than duralumin, and it will lend itself to higher polishing. The polish on an airplane is not merely to catch the fancy of the traveling public. Airplanes carry with them, as they fly, a tremendous volume of "sticky" air, just as ocean vessels must drag along a burden of inert, glue-like water. For both air and surface transport, this is expensive in the consumption of fuel and the sacrifice of speed.

The weight of air which the airplane pulls along with it is called the "boundary layer," and the stainless steel machine may be a step toward an engineer's dream of "boundary layer" control.

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Harvard Shrine at Stratford Overlooked by U. S. Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—Only 12 persons, and those not all from the United States, called on America's little strip of England on a day when 1060 devotees signed the visitors' book at Shakespeare's birthplace just around the corner.

The American landmark is the beautiful old Tudor House in High Street, Stratford-on-Avon, where Katherine Rogers, mother of John Harvard, founder of America's oldest university, once lived.

More than 13,000 United States citizens included Stratford-on-Avon in their trip to Britain in 1936 and rather more have made their call at Britain's cultural Mecca in 1937.

They amount to almost a sixth of all those who walk the stone floors and through the oak-paneled rooms where the great poet and dramatist of the English-speaking peoples first mouthed the words he later used so adroitly.

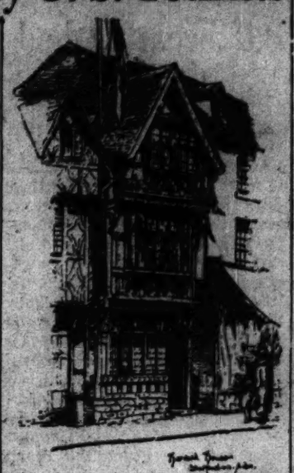
Harvard House is American property, held by trustees for Harvard University. It is one of the most perfectly preserved and most beautifully period furnished houses in the town. Yet of the 150-odd American citizens in Stratford on the day mentioned less than a dozen called to see it. Perhaps they didn't know it was there.

Perhaps no other single person has done as much for Stratford as Marie Corelli, one of the most popular English novelists 30 years ago. She was responsible for saving and renovating Harvard House and a number of the finer buildings that preserve the Tudor atmosphere of the town.

Her house at Stratford is now occupied by her companion, Bertha Vyvers. In pre-war days it was the center of literary life and entertainment in Stratford. Marie Corelli, gorgeously arrayed, would proceed from her door to the river to enjoy a daily trip in her painted gondola, propelled by a gondolier in the correct and colorful costume of a Venetian.

The authoress secured the "Ancient House," as it was called, from a firm of auctioneers, and restored it to its sixteenth-century beauty. She succeeded in interesting Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago in the house, as the home of John Harvard's mother, and he agreed to finance the purchase, restoration and furnishing of the place, and its presentation to Harvard University.

On festive occasions the Stars and Stripes fly alongside the Union Jack from the flagpole of Harvard. How many Harvard men do not know of Harvard House?



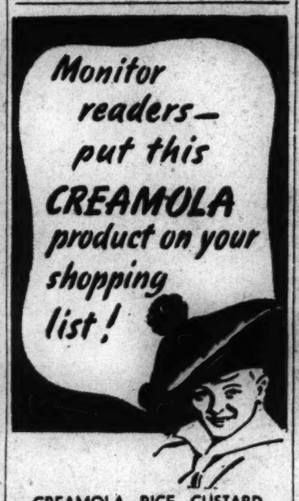
Harvard House
Few Remember Stratford Home of John Harvard's Mother

Japanese Boats Bombed

TOKYO, Dec. 21 (AP)—Launches carrying Japanese soldiers who fired on the United States gunboat Panay had been fired on by Japanese planes themselves, a government official disclosed today.

This occurred before the first aerial attack on the gunboat, Dec. 12, upriver from Nanking, he said.

After the soldiers were attacked, the planes departed, then the soldiers boarded the Panay. The planes returned, according to this account, and the soldiers hastily embarked for shore, waving Japanese flags.



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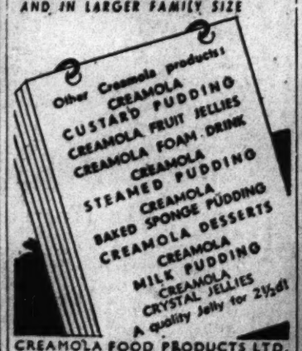

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Japanese Denies Report U.S. Ship Fired on Troops

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Kumakichi Harada, Japanese military attaché, announced today that further investigation showed the sinking United States gunboat Panay had not fired its cannon at Japanese troops as his report had stated yesterday.

The military attaché added, however, that the additional study had not changed his denial that Japanese army boats had machine-gunned the vessel, despite American official reports to the contrary.

Investigation by Lieut. Col. Yoshiaki Nishi, War Ministry staff officer, was the basis for the new statement on the bombing of the Panay and three Standard Oil Company boats on the Yangtse River above Nanking Dec. 12.

Sounds of Shelling

Colonel Nishi explained at a press conference that the commander of a small Japanese army unit had heard sounds of shelling, but that the officer of a larger unit on the scene of the bombing considered that report in error since no shells had exploded near by.

After a detailed explanation, the two officers insisted no shots had been fired on the Panay by army units. They added, however, that Japanese boats had machine-gunned Chinese launches attempting to flee from the vicinity, one of which, the Litkin, reportedly was captured and taken to Nanking.

They emphasized that the chief reason Japanese machine-gunning of the Panay or fleeing survivors was "impossible and inconceivable" was that Japanese had no enmity toward Americans. They said Japanese troops on the scene had treated the wounded and attempted to prevent further bombing of one of the vessels by waving Japanese flags from the deck.

Americans Grateful

The American wounded, they said, had been so grateful they gave Japanese soldiers oranges and candy. At the end of the press conference, Colonel Nishi disclosed he was flying to Tokyo, presumably to make a detailed report of his investigations.

General Harada announced he had been instructed by Tokyo to suspend his statement on investigation of Japanese shelling of the British gunboat Ladybird pending conclusion of negotiations between the Japanese and British Governments.

He said it had been established definitely that Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, Japanese commanding officer at Wuhu, had not had order to fire on all ships on the Yangtse.

Asked to explain British reports that Colonel Hashimoto had told officers of the Ladybird he had such orders, General Harada said the Colonel had omitted the word "enemy" when informing them of instructions to fire on "enemy ships."

Deportation of Spies Asked by Senate Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina introduced a bill yesterday for the prompt deportation of alien spies.

He called attention to printed reports that President Roosevelt was seeking legislation to protect vital defense works from photographing by aliens, and said aliens were "constantly making motion pictures and still pictures of our fortifications."

Senator Reynolds estimated there were 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 aliens in the country and said "the time is ripe for serious consideration of deportation of all alien criminals."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, read to the House a news dispatch from Moscow which quoted M. P. Frinovsky, vice-commissar of internal affairs, as saying Japanese spies were overrunning the United States and remarked:

"Naturally the Communists and Soviet authorities are going to try to do everything they can to incite us against Japan."

Hankow Refugees Forced to Return By Yangtse Boom

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21 (AP)—Three hundred American and British women and children attempting to flee war threats in Central China today were turned back by a military boom obstructing passage down the Yangtse river.

The refugee-laden British steamer Woosung was unable to pass a new obstruction at Matung, more than 100 miles up the Yangtse from Nanking, and turned back toward Hankow.

Foreign officials in Hankow, one of China's three temporary capitals, were attempting to arrange evacuation of the refugees on an international train to Canton, southern metropolis, before Japan's army launches an expected attack in Central China.

The British cruiser Capetown, part of the Woosung's convoy, was able, however, to clear the river boom and reached Wuhu. It was not known whether the cruiser could pass other military obstructions in the Yangtse, including the partly destroyed boom at Kiangyin, blocking passage to Shanghai. The cruiser has been bottled up in the Yangtse for months by the Chinese-Japanese war.

Embassy to Depart

Hankow dispatches Sunday said the United States Embassy was preparing for its own evacuation and that of 300 of its nationals from Hankow, in view of the Japanese armies' advance up the Yangtse Valley toward that provisional capital of China.

Hankow is about 600 miles by river from Shanghai and 400 miles above Nanking, the former capital, captured by the Japanese a week ago.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, commanding Japanese forces in the Yangtse valley, announced the advance into the interior would be continued shortly unless the Chinese ceased all resistance. He said Japanese troops were resting now, but soon would begin new drives into Anhwei and Chekiang Provinces.

Mongolians Organized

In far inland Chungking—one of China's provisional capitals—the Government issued a statement repudiating the Japanese-sponsored "Provisional Government of China" at Peiping.

Chinese press reports said today that Commander Chiang Kuo, son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, had organized 100,000 Mongolian troops.

The reports said a mechanized vanguard of the Mongolians, with supporting airplanes, had arrived at Lanchow in Yunnan province preparatory to joining forces with Gen. Chu Teh's former communist army.

U. S. Destroyers Transferred

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 21 (AP)—The Navy high command threw a screen of silence today around the sudden transfer of nine destroyers from their San Diego base to the main body of the fleet at San Pedro.

A radio call in San Diego last night for the entire personnel of the aircraft scouting force to report immediately for duty was described later by an official source as a "serious mistake."

At the time, Rear-Admiral Ernest J. King, commander of the aircraft force, was participating in a surprise conference here with Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet. Admiral King flew back to his San Diego headquarters.

"Monkey Drill" Suggested

In the absence of other information, shore observers were inclined to believe the destroyer transfer might be nothing more than a "monkey drill," testing the speed of mobilization under holiday conditions.

Except for ships being overhauled in navy yards, the heavy cruisers and battleships of the fleet, together with the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Lexington, are at anchor here for the Christmas holidays.

The sailing of the destroyers under forced draft followed by a few hours the publication of a letter by Secretary of State Cordell Hull stating the present "does not seem an opportune moment" to withdraw American ships from the Sino-Japanese war zone.

Shore patrol officers combed theaters and other amusement places for crews on holiday leave. Comprising Destroyer Squadron 11, the ships in the movement were the Hopkins, Williamson, Childs, Gilmer, Barry, Fox, Brooks, Goff and Reuben James. Capt. H. L. Pence was in command.

"Surprise" Transfer

Squadron officers said the transfer was a "surprise," although the destroyers were scheduled for foreign cruises early next year.

A fleet spokesman commented only, "No specific action is anticipated." The order itself was customarily terse, merely directing that "a squadron be dispatched immediately to San Pedro."

The Navy Department in Washington was noncommittal, but pointed out Admiral Hepburn has authority to act independently.

The false reports of stand-by orders for the aircraft scouting force at San Diego were explained by Capt. Alva Bernhard as originating in a call by one officer for a number of men to work overtime. The request became garbled, Captain Bernhard said, and scores of navy fliers reported.

Closed Door in China Confronts West

Joint Action by Powers Declared Only Way to Safeguard Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

terests are threatened by the Japanese determination to secure something of value to themselves to compensate for their great expenditure.

Customs for Indemnity

The control of the Chinese customs by Japan as a means of extracting war indemnity is the most obvious example. Not only would this lead to an impairment of Chinese purchasing power, but it would provide an easy means of favoring Japanese imports. Or again, the control of Shanghai itself by Japan would gravely injure the interests of the many British merchants who have invested millions in that city.

Without going into further detail, the impairment of foreign interests in China must be expected in the next few years. It is the price of allowing Japan to invade China, and the blow will fall on the various nations in proportion to the magnitude of their investments. British come easily first, then American and then French. It may be said, indeed, that Japan's over-riding of foreign interests will only be limited by action which would cause those foreign nations to combine against her.

For many years now Great Britain has maintained no more than a small force of cruisers, submarines and destroyers in eastern waters, while Japan has risen to the status of a first-class naval power with modern ships and a strong fighting instinct. It is conceivable that if all were quiet in Europe, Britain could engage in war with Japan, basing its fleet on Singapore and with an advanced base at Hong Kong. But today, such is the tension near home that all thought of sending Britain's main fleet to the Far East must be set aside. It could, doubtless, send contingents, but these would not be strong enough to fight Japan.

More Time for Rearmament

The great re-armament now in progress will not be complete for at least three years and against it must be set the facts that Japan is spending £65,000,000 on new naval construction during the next five years, Italy is building hard, and Germany will presumably continue to increase its Navy up to 35 per cent of whatever Britain builds. Britain is building for security, not for adventure, and assuming that Japan can stand the financial strain, I cannot see that Britain will be in a much better position to enforce its rights in the East when the three years are completed than it is today.

Although Sir Samuel Hoare, then First Lord of the Admiralty, said when introducing this year's Naval Estimates, that Britain must have a fleet strong enough to carry out its responsibilities in both Eastern and Western hemispheres, and that Britain must not forget that it is an oceanic Empire and that if our oceanic communications are cut, the Empire comes to an end, yet I cannot believe that the British Government contemplates the possibility of single-handed war with Japan to protect British interests in China. This is a totally different matter from the protection of Australia and New Zealand and of our communications thereto via Singapore.

Now that Singapore has acquired the status of a defended naval base from which the fleet could operate, the risk to Japan of an encroachment on our southern dominions will become very great, especially when our new fleet comes into being. But a single-handed war in Japanese waters could not, in my view, be undertaken without grave risk. The mere fact that Hong Kong can be threatened at any moment now that Japan is free to land armed forces anywhere in China is enough to make such a war intensely difficult, to say nothing of Japan's alliance with Italy and Germany, and those who advocate it must show that Britain can make Hong Kong invulnerable and build a fleet superior to the Japanese over and above what it is already constructing for the defense of the Empire.

Past Opportunities Overlooked

We turn therefore to the possibilities of alliances.

There is, in the first place, China. Alas for China that it did not, when it was still possible, allow European teachers to develop its army, its navy and its finance. Had it done so this war might never have taken place. Now, although it would doubtless place all its resources at our disposal in the event of a clash with Japan, China is certain to be kept in impotence for many years to come.

What, then, of America? The United States' interests in China, though great, are less than the British, but the Pacific as a whole concerns it vitally. It cannot desire to see Japanese power grow to twice or thrice its present strength.

If, of course, we are content to recognize Japan as the dominant power on the China coast to whose trade interests those of other nations must be subordinate, then there will still remain, doubtless, many trade opportunities in the new situation which must arise from the present war. But if we are to maintain the policy of equal rights and the Open Door, and if we are to insist on an independent China free to develop in its own way, then this can only be done by international co-operation in some new form.

Joint Council Urged

The exchange of notes between the Chancelleries of Britain, the United States and France, each seeking to maneuver for its own advantage at the smallest expenditure of its resources and at the least risk, will not be enough.

There must be a joint council of the powers concerned, formulating a policy to safeguard their combined interests, and such warnings as it may be necessary to deliver to Japan must be in the common interests and delivered jointly by the governments concerned. This amounts indeed almost to an alliance between Great Britain, the United States and France for the purpose of safeguarding their interests in the Pacific, in the face of an aggressive Japan. The success of the Nyon conference proves the possibility of such action.

Its realization would save a situation which otherwise may go by default. For, the alliance once made, Japan would be very careful indeed to avoid any action which would bring such an overwhelming power against it. It would make for peace as nothing else could. The past is past, what we have allowed Japan to win we cannot take from it, that is now a matter between Japan and China. But the future in the East would be assured.

Can Japan Pay the Price?

And what of the alternative? There are those who think that Japan, drawn ever further and further into China by an allusive but implacable foe must in the end be ruined by the extent of its commitments. This may be so, but on the other hand it may equally be that Japan will be able to consolidate what it has won and to raise enough loans to enable it to prosecute the great development of China it has in view. It is an old saying that China always absorbs its conquerors, but if it is true, the process is a slow one!

When Japan occupied Manchoukuo it was said by many that she would make no further aggression for a decade. They were wrong. South China and the Philippines are both within the dreams of empire which have been voiced by Japanese militarists, as are The Netherlands Indies and New Guinea.

If the great peace-loving nations wish to preserve their trade and the status quo, they can only do so by pooling their interests and presenting a combined front. In this way alone can peace with honor be conserved.

Joint Naval Patrol Proposed at London

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 21

Creation of a Joint Naval Advisory Council on Far Eastern affairs by Britain, the United States and France, was urged here yesterday at a private meeting of Members of Parliament by Vice Admiral C. V. Usborne.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Entwhistle, was in preparation for a parliamentary debate on foreign affairs. It found members from all parties urging a patrol of Chinese waters by combined fleets of American, British and French warships. The three nations, it was declared, should Check "Japan's aim to dominate China to the complete exclusion of foreign interests."

Admiral Usborne's proposed advisory council would function merely for "maintenance of existing rights," and would be "absolutely non-aggressive."

Firm Attitude by Britain Seen in Sending New Envoy to China

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Great Britain emphasized its grave view of the Far Eastern crisis last night by naming a new Ambassador to China to replace Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, who was wounded last August when Japanese planes machine-gunned his automobile.

The Foreign Office announced Sir Archibald Kerr, veteran diplomat who has been ambassador to Baghdad since 1935, would take over the China post "as soon as possible."

The announcement said that "recent events in the Far East" made it essential Britain should be represented in China "by a diplomat of ambassadorial rank and that arrangements to such an end should be made with the least possible delay."

The official announcement of Sir Archibald's appointment said King George had approved his succeeding Sir Hughe, who later will be given another post.

Britain had hoped, the Foreign Office said, to leave the Chinese Embassy in charge of a counsellor until Sir Hughe was able to return to his post next spring. The announcement emphasized confidence in R. G. Howe, who was sent to China as special charge d'affaires after the Ambassador was wounded.

Sir Archibald who entered the diplomatic service in 1906, held minor posts in embassies at Washington, Buenos Aires, Berlin, Rome, Teheran, Cairo and Tangier. He then served as a minister in the Central American republics. From there he went to Chile in 1929 and then to Sweden as minister.

145,000 Moslems Are Repatriated In Turkish 'Homeland'

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 21 (AP)—About 145,000 Moslem Turks have come "home" from Roumania and Bulgaria.

Under a special agreement between Turkey and Roumania and Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, provision was made for the repatriation of many hundreds of thousands of Moslem Turks whose families for centuries had lived outside Turkey. More than 20,000 men, women and children entered the homeland this year.

In Anatolia, 17,000 new houses and farms have been allotted to the repatriates and more than 7000 other dwellings are being built.

There has been a wholesale free distribution of cattle; figures show about 14,000 head of livestock have been given to the newcomers. Agricultural specialists are teaching them the use of mechanical farming implements. About 19,000 plows have been distributed by the government.

Landon Supports President

(Continued from Page 1)

more the large area of sympathy, friendliness and co-operation which has always existed between former Governor Landon and President Roosevelt. By the nature of things, the initiative has to rest with the Kansan. A short month after the 1936 elections, Mr. Landon visited the President in his offices, and earlier this month he paid another call. Former President Hoover has not been in Washington since he left office. It can be said accurately that the Landon telegram is estimated as extremely helpful at the White House and State Department today, and will further increase the regard in which the resident at Topeka is held in Washington.

Landon's Telegram

The text of former Governor Landon's telegram to President Roosevelt, pledging co-operation in current international affairs, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

A year ago at the Gridiron dinner, in the spirit of the old American tradition that politics cease at the water's edge, I pledged you co-operation and support in the difficult foreign situation confronting your Administration.

That is a grand principle and we must evidence our good faith in it. It means there must be no demagogic playing of politics at the expense of the country's unity in dangerous situations, such as now confront us.

Therefore, I want to renew my pledge, especially in view of the fact that so many members of Congress, of both parties, seem to have forgotten this basic principle of American politics and by their actions help create the impression on foreign nations that they do not trust your administration of foreign affairs. They would hamstring your conduct of an extremely delicate foreign situation.

These members are pursuing the same dangerous course followed by those members of the British Parliament who early in 1914 gave the impression that England either would not or could not fight under any circumstances.

I congratulate you on your firm "no" to the proposed legislation that would take away the power of Congress to declare war. You and I both know the American people want peace, but they want a peace that will enable us to maintain the respect of the other nations of the world.

Alf. M. Landon.

President's Reply

The President's reply follows:

The White House, December 21, 1937.

My Dear Governor Landon:

The generous spirit of your telegram helps me to meet the problems which confront our country in the field of foreign relations during these troublous times.

The pledge which you gave at the Gridiron dinner a year ago carried force because of the patriotic motive which prompted it. The renewal of that pledge not only strengthens the hand of the Government but gives all of our citizens a good example.

I believe that the overwhelming majority of our countrymen, regardless of politics, race, creed or color, from the days of Washington to this hour have desired to pursue the even tenor of their way at peace with all nations and all peoples.

But throughout our long history we Americans have rejected every suggestion that ultimate security can be assured by closing our eyes to the fact that whether we like it or not we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples.

As such we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining standards of conduct helpful to the ultimate goal of general peace.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Firmer Policy Toward Japan Indicated in American Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—American policy toward Japan continued today to meet progressive changes in the attitude of that Government toward the Panay incident with developments all indicating increasing firmness here and a determination strongly to back demands for guarantees.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was summoned to the White House for a luncheon conference with the President.

The State Department arranged an appointment with the President for the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang—a development significant particularly for the fact that the Japanese Ambassador has not seen the President since the Panay was sunk.

More detailed information regarding naval implementation of diplomatic policy became public here simultaneously with word that the leaves of all personnel at the San Diego naval base attached to the aircraft scouting force have been canceled.

Reports in informed but unofficial circles were increasingly persistent that some form of joint naval demonstration in the Far East between Britain, France and the United States is under consideration.

The telegram from Alf M. Landon to President Roosevelt pledging support to the Administration's foreign policy in the present crisis is being used today as part of the foundation for, and justification of, the increasingly vigorous position.

Versions at Variance

Reason for this stiffer attitude is provided by release of the official Japanese Army versions of its participation in the Panay attack which are notably at variance with all reliable information in the possession of the State and Navy Departments here. The strong implication that the Japanese Army is seeking to evade full responsibility and deter the Japanese Government from what would be considered here adequate amends not only increased tension here, but led, like all similar previous developments, to hints of a stiffer position.

Secretary Hull's regular press conference was canceled to permit his special appointment at the White House at which, it is assumed, naval implementation of diplomatic policy was prominently discussed.

The Chinese Ambassador's visit probably amounted to nothing more tangible than an expression of the Chinese Government's sympathy over the Panay attack. But it has the intangible effect of indicating a cordial relationship between Washington and the Chinese Government at such a time which has inevitably certain implications in the general situation.

Most important, it implies that the United States does continue to recognize this Chinese Government even in a moment of military defeat and political upheaval. The implications will not be lost on the Japanese Embassy which is acutely conscious of the delicate nuances of American diplomacy as it is unfolding day by day here.

Naval Implementation

The Panay situation has resulted in a tentative decision to ask Congress in the near future to empower President Roosevelt to take whatever action would prove necessary in an emergency to put the U. S. Navy in more efficient condition approximating war-time strength. At present it would be impossible to transfer the navy from a peace-time to a war-time status without going through the alarming process of formal mobilization.

The same end can be achieved on short notice in less sensational fashion if the President has the power, which he does not now possess, to permit any particular branch of the naval service to exceed its budget appropriations. For example, the President would be able with such authority to permit the emergency recruiting of additional personnel or the purchase of oil tankers to supply the fleet. He would merely have to authorize the navy to incur a deficiency obligation.

Such power, it is felt, would increase the effectiveness of the State Department's political position vis-à-vis Japan. Without such power the navy would have to get specific approval from Congress to put its fleet on a war-time footing in any particular respect.

Eden Warns Italy Propaganda Is Bar To Friendship Talk

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in the House of Commons yesterday that Italy had been told she must end her propaganda in the near and middle east before Anglo-Italian friendship talks can be opened.

Replying to a question concerning Fascist propaganda in Palestine, Mr. Eden said he had informed the Italian ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, recently that upless the propaganda "could be brought to an end it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary for the prosecution of successful conversations designed to improve our mutual relations."

His answer also covered an earlier question on intensified Italian propaganda broadcast in Arabic from Bari, Italy.

Asked if Italy had replied, the Foreign Secretary said "there have been recent conversations." Answering another question, he said the propaganda had not ceased.

Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

makes it clear that Britain would be expected to look after French possessions in the Far East would be granted use of local naval air bases for this purpose, in return for French patrol of the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile it has been remembered that the transfer of any considerable part of the British naval air forces to China is a matter for the British Cabinet and that there has been no Cabinet meeting since the regular one last Wednesday. The next meeting—another regular one—takes place tomorrow. Seeing that Japan has not replied to the British note protesting the Yangtse outrages it is declared in Downing Street that it cannot be said that the situation has changed to the extent of necessitating immediate action.

It also must be remembered that apart from the Hood, the Renown, and the Repulse, most of the British capital ships were built for home and Mediterranean service, where it is unnecessary for them to go far from their bases. Singapore and Hong Kong are more than a thousand miles apart. The problem of refuelling, though obviously not insuperable, might be difficult to meet in the event of a lengthy sojourn in those waters.

Going At It Like Children

Grown-Up Students in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Left: Class in Reading and Writing at Williamsburg Vocational High School. Right: A Couple of Pupils Entering Public Library, Where Sessions in Study of English Are Held

Algic Strike Case Starts on Its Way To Supreme Court

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Baltimore, Md.: The Supreme Court eventually may be asked to determine whether seamen aboard ship have the same right as land laborers to strike "to protect their interests." Counsel for 14 seamen convicted of conspiracy and endeavor to revolt in a sit-down strike on the government-owned freighter Algic at Montevideo last Sept. 10, filed an appeal yesterday, despite lenient sentences imposed, alleging the United States District Court erred in its judgment against the men.

Wilfred T. McQuaid, defense counsel, asserting the question "never before has been passed on by any court," added: "This is most important for the 40,000 American seamen who are members of this union (National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate), who want to know if they have the same right to strike to protect their interests as do laboring folks on land."

At their trial last week, the defendants testified they refused to work with "scab" stevedores whose handling of loading winches they termed inept and dangerous. Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut sentenced nine of the men to two months in jail. The other five were fined $50 and virtually freed by the stipulation that non-payment would not subject them to imprisonment. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the National Maritime Commission, sent a telegram asking leniency.

Cleveland, Ohio: The county prosecutor's office announced today—as pleas were awaited from four labor leaders accused of obto request $2150 in "tribute"—plans to request a $200,000 investigation fund to rid Cleveland of "labor racketeering."

Chicago: Criminal prosecution of 63 men and women, arrested in the Memorial Day steel strike riot in which 10 were killed, ended yesterday. The state reduced the charges from conspiracy to unlawful assembly. Fifty-seven of the defendants pleaded guilty, and Felony Court Judge Joseph Graber assessed $1 fines and $1 court costs against each. Six others, accused by the police of being riot leaders, drew $10 fines and $2 court charges. Defense Attorney Thurlow Lewis paid all the fines.

Some still bear evidence of injuries received in the riot, which occurred when more than 1000 striking steel workers and sympathizers marched on the Republic Steel plant and met 200 policemen who had issued orders against mass picketing.

Detroit: United States District Judge Edward J. Moinet upheld the right of the city of Dearborn to forbid the distribution of literature on Miller Road at the gates of the Ford Motor Co. plant.

Los Angeles: The district attorney's office claimed today that sit-down strikes assumed an illegal status in California with the conviction of 22 men of conspiracy to forcibly detain property. The defendants were among 350 men arrested in the strike-bound Douglas Aircraft factory at Santa Monica last February. The 22, including C. I. O. organizers William Busick and Andrew Schmoulder, were found guilty in Superior Court by six men and six women jurors who recommended "utmost leniency."

Kansas City, Mo.: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, accused the city administration of being "anti-labor to its very core."

In a letter to Otto P. Higgins, director of police, Mr. Martin charged city officials maintain an "unholy alliance" with the Ford Motor Company. In another letter he told W. W. Graves Jr., county prosecutor, "you don't dare to issue charges" against 25 men arrested when police found weapons in autos taking workers to the strike-troubled Ford plant here.

Mr. Graves ordered the 25 men released without bond "pending further investigation."

Speed-Up Charged At Ford Factory

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21 (AP)—Testimony that speed-up operations in the "cushion room" of the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant here had resulted in reduction of the force was given yesterday at a National Labor Relations Board hearing into charges of unfair labor practices by the company.

Jesse Olive, vice-president of the Ford local of the United Automobile Workers of America, which filed the charges, testified eight men were employed in the department in January, 1935, each turning out 32 cushions daily. Gradually, he said, production was increased with reductions in the force until it numbered only two, each with a quota of 68 cushions daily.

Citizens Added to U. S. Rolls Through WPA Adult Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The foreign-born here are playing a valiant role in the campaign against illiteracy. Leaping the barriers of mother tongue and other thoughts of intellectual inferiority, nearly 12,000 adults were enrolled in the English classes conducted by the Works Progress Administration education program of the Board of Education.

This, in effect, seems to be their reply to the "conservative" estimate that there are 264,000 illiterates, 242,000 of whom are foreign-born whites in this city, announced last July when the Board of Education began its four-year program for literacy.

There are 335 centers in the five boroughs of New York City where the foreign-born and those of foreign background may get the first essentials of an education. In these centers, 495 teachers are giving instruction in the "three R's," in speaking, geography, spelling, and naturalization preparation.

Those who attend the classes have an age range of 17 to 78.

During the period from Sept. 1, 1936, to May 15, 1937, the naturalization aids service conducted in connection with the campaign for literacy gave information concerning citizenship to 19,838 applicants, according to Abraham Cohen, who directs the campaign. It was found that aliens frequently got the impression they are not eligible for citizenship from persons who are out to mulct the ignorant foreign-born.

There are more than 500,000 persons in New York City who have not declared their intention to become American citizens.

Improvement of earning capacity has been an incentive with many of the adult students.

But it is in the prevention of delinquency and the promotion of better citizenship that the adult education program is best justifying itself, according to school leaders.

Chamberlain Warns Japan

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons today, declined to be drawn into a discussion of the origin of the Sino-Japanese war but dealt specifically with Japanese attacks on British ships.

"What we are doing now is awaiting proof of the determination of the Japanese Government to prevent further recurrence of these incidents . . ." he said.

"We still are anxious to serve the cause of peace by means open to us. But it must not be thought that our desire for peace and our patience under repeated provocation means we either are indifferent to our international obligations or that we are forgetful of our duty to protect British interests."

"Force" Held Only Remedy

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the recent Brussels Nine-Power Conference, which he said proved "there was only one way the conflict could have been brought to an end—that is, not by peace, but by force."

"However," he added, "there was no support at Brussels for such force, and no mention of force in the Nine-Power Treaty."

Admitting that results of the conference were disappointing "to all friends of peace," the Prime Minister said there was one satisfying feature:

"Throughout the conference we found ourselves in complete and harmonious agreement with the delegation of the United States on all matters which we discussed."

Mr. Chamberlain described the conversations between Lord Halifax and Chancellor Hitler in Germany as the "first step toward a general effort to arrive at a general settlement."

"These," he said, "gave Great Britain a fairly definite idea of the problems which, in the view of the German Government, have to be solved if we are to arrive at the condition of European affairs which we all desire and in which nations might look upon one another with a desire to co-operate, instead of regarding each other with suspicion and resentment."

Less Tension Seen

The Prime Minister contended that the last six months had seen a "perceptible lessening of tension in Europe." This, he said, was due both to a less acute Spanish situation and the fact that British policy "played a most important part in stopping possible conflict outside Spain."

Regarding the League of Nations, he said Italy's withdrawal made no "real difference." He declared Great Britain would continue to give the League "our warmest support, believing it can form the nucleus for a better and more comprehensive organization, such as we believe necessary for the maintenance of peace."

Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader, declared that Japanese attacks on British and American warcraft bore "a sinister resemblance" to assaults on Russian shipping just before the invasion of Manchuria.

Predicting that "Hong Kong may be cut off from the mainland and Shanghai may be left derelict," he charged the Government was reaping the result of its "own past actions" in failing to curb Japan.

Urging "the greatest amount of co-operation with the United States," Major Attlee deplored the passing of Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador who, he said, "did so much to help better the understanding between the two countries."

The Opposition chieftain concluded with a statement that it was the right and duty of the League of Nations to "support China in her fight against aggression."

Ambition to Rule Hungary as King Denied by Regent

SZOLNOK, Hungary, Dec. 21 (AP)—Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, said here yesterday that for the second time in 17 years he wanted to make clear he was not seeking to become king. His monarchical activity, he said, would concern only working with "competent authorities" to decide the "time and occasion" for naming a king.

Not regarded as absolute renunciation, the Regent's speech at the unveiling of a picture of his late brother, General Horthy, was considered an effective setback to efforts in his behalf by a National Socialist faction in Debrechen.

Hungary became a republic in 1918 with the abdication of King-Emperor Charles of Austro-Hungary, a Soviet government followed briefly, and in 1919 a national government was established under the old monarchy constitution but with the Regent to rule until the time is opportune for a king. The Hapsburg Archduke Otto, son of the late Charles, is pretender to the throne.

Ski Tourists 'Ski' East With Car Running Fine

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18 (AP)—Travis Virnelson and his wife headed eastward today on a 1000-mile "ski tour."

The Virnelsons left their home in Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday and reached Buffalo last night. They admitted they had covered most of the first lap by automobile because of lack of snow.

From now on, however, Virnelson said they expected to have plenty of snow. They hope to reach Newark, N. J., by January 11. Their tour then will take them to Toronto, Ont., with stops in the Adirondacks.

Son of Rhodes Man Gets a Scholarship; 'Whizzer' White Wins

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Dec. 21 (AP)—Rhodes scholarships for two years of study at Oxford University, England, reached the second generation of American youth today.

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American representative of the Rhodes trustees, said that Gerald L. Brown of South Dakota was the first son to follow in a father's footsteps in winning the coveted award.

The father, M. A. Brown, an attorney at Chamberlain, S. D., was that state's representative in 1908.

Young Brown was included among this year's 32 American college students to receive the awards. Another was Byron (Whizzer) White, Phi Beta Kappa and All-America halfback.

Physical vigor, leadership, character, literary and scholastic ability are principal requirements for the $2000-a-year awards which Cecil J. Rhodes, South African statesman, established at his passing in 1902. All but two candidates from each state are "weeded out" and only four from eight districts of six states each are finally selected.

Harvard made the largest contribution to this year's list with five representatives. Princeton, Williams, Southern California and the University of Oklahoma contributed two each.

Roumanian Envoy Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Charles A. Davilla, Roumanian minister to Washington since October, 1929, has resigned. No political significance was attached to the resignation but legation officials said the minister had for some time desired to return to Roumania to return to work for the National Peasant Party.

Trade Board Head Sounds Plea For 'Fair' Labor Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—An appeal to Congress to replace the National Labor Relations Act with a new "impartial" labor law, protecting the "rights of minorities," was made today by Percy C. Magnus, president of the New York Board of Trade. Simultaneously, he addressed "an earnest request" to the Senate Judiciary Committee to act immediately on the resolution by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, to investigate the conduct of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Magnus set forth the proposals he thought should be included in labor legislation, as follows:

"A labor law, written impartially in the interest of workers, employers and the public," he declared, "should protect the right to join or not to join a union, the right of workers to select their own representatives in collective bargaining, the right to strike and the right to work absolutely free from intimidation, coercion or control from any source. It should recognize and protect the rights of minorities, as the Wagner Act does not do.

Strike Definitions Sought

"The law should define legal and illegal strikes. It should deny to participants in illegal strikes the protection and benefits to which they would be entitled if their strikes were legal."

Wherever a strike is threatened, Mr. Magnus proposed that the issues in dispute, employees' grievances or charges and the employers' answer, should first be presented in writing to every person whose employment would be affected. Then, if the controversy was not promptly settled, "all employees should be given an opportunity to listen to a discussion of the case by their duly elected representatives and representatives of the employer, with full opportunity for the rank and file to ask questions and demand answers from both sides," he said.

"Only after such procedure should it be legal to take a strike vote, and such vote should be by secret ballot," he continued. "This would make it impossible for a leader or a militant minority to declare a strike, close a plant and coerce the rest to quit work."

Gain in Strife Seen

"Since the Wagner Act was enacted and the labor board has been functioning, industrial strife has multiplied," Mr. Magnus said in his appeal to Congress. "Lawlessness has been rampant, co-operation has been discouraged and practically prohibited, and free relations between employers and employees have diminished. Suspicion, distrust and hatred have been substituted."

Mr. Magnus declared the Wagner Act, as a sociological experiment, had "failed to promote any of its alleged objectives," and should be terminated at once, and an entirely new and really constructive approach to these problems should be made "without delay."

Poinsettia Output Doubled By Washington Experimenter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New experiments with poinsettias made here this winter by Charles P. Madsen, a chemist, are destined to increase the enjoyment of this Christmas flower.

Concerned because this "most glorious of all winter-flowering plants" rarely lasts more than a few weeks and often only a few days in the average home, Mr. Madsen set to work to see if he could apply his knowledge of chemistry to stimulate growth, density of color and length of blooming period.

Not only has he produced poinsettias 20 inches in diameter which, he believes, set a record for size in this part of the country, but he has obtained more than twice the number of plants Department of Agriculture experts said could come from a parent plant and thus has paved the way for lower prices.

Some of Mr. Madsen's plants were grown without soil, in a mixture of sand, peatmoss and chemical foods, after the cuttings had been treated with Indol-Buteric Acid to stimulate rooting. Chemicals were applied to increase coloration.

Because a poinsettia's leaves turn yellow and drop, it does not mean the plant is dying, but merely that it is going into a state of dormancy prematurely, Mr. Madsen says. To each of his plants he has attached a card telling how the arrival of dormancy may be postponed.

Emphasizing that plants behave differently in different climates, Mr. Madsen is not certain the rules he has deduced from his experiment will apply everywhere, though he believes they may be of some help to all poinsettia owners.

"My real name," says the label on Mr. Madsen's poinsettias, "is Euphorbia Pulcherrima. I was brought north from Mexico 50 years ago by Major Poinsett, U. S. A., and hence am now called 'Poinsettia.'

"The change in climate has made me very fussy but if you will do all the little things I ask, I promise to stay awake and hold all my leaves and crown until Washington's Birthday or March 1.

"I don't mind heat the least bit, for at home I enjoy 140 degrees, but the air must be damp and if you put me in one of those horrid steam-heated flats, I simply must have a spray bath with warm water all over every single day without fail. In the morning is the best time.

"My water I must have on a very even keel and I like it warm. If you let my feet get very dry for one day I must go to sleep, but, too, if you make them very, very wet I also have to retire. Just one tea cup full every single day is just right.

"But I am a terrible cold coward. I cannot stand below 60 degrees for even a few hours and one single cold air blast from a window will put me to sleep until next May day.

"The sun I adore and must have at least four hours of it each day, but beware of a chill and never leave me near a window at night."

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De la Rocque's Libel Cases Near Conclusion in Paris

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 21 — Concluding a long series of libel cases brought by Col. François de la Rocque against a number of French newspapers, a court in Paris today heard the Royalist Action Française defend its printing of charges that the former Croix de Feu chief accepted money from the Government's secret fund.

Yesterday the chief Leftist papers, Oeuvre and the Socialist Le Populaire, argued their cases on the legal grounds of the liberty of the press in matters affecting public welfare. Defenders of the royalist organ today took the same line.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 21—The slander trials of almost a score of Parisian papers instigated by Col. François de la Rocque lift a corner of the veil of discretion covering the remarkable medley of press and politics in France.

This unusual ensemble of court cases arose out of charges that Colonel de la Rocque had accepted large sums of money from the "secret funds" which the French Government is authorized to distribute without having to keep any record of its use or account for its employment. Duc Pozzo di Borgo, a former lieutenant of Colonel de la Rocque in the semi-military Croix de Feu organization — now the "French Social Party"—published in a weekly paper, Choc, an interview with M. André Tardieu, former French Premier, in which the latter said he paid regular sums of money to the French "fascist" leader.

In the trial that resulted, M. Tardieu confirmed under oath his declarations, admitting that when Premier he had not only given Colonel de la Rocque large sums of money, but had "passed him along" to M. Pierre Laval when the latter became Prime Minister, with the recommendation that the "subsidies" be continued.

Storm of Denunciation

These revelations brought a storm of denunciations upon Colonel de la Rocque in the French press. He was attacked, not only by the papers of the Left which exultantly proclaimed: "I told you so!", but also by a number of papers of the Right which previously had supported him and his movement. To these press campaigns Colonel de la Rocque responded by instigating slander and calumny actions in the courts against 17 leading Parisian daily and weekly papers, including the Socialist organ, Le Populaire, the Communist Humanite, the Royalist Action Française, the nationalistic Le Jour, the Left-wing "Oeuvre," and the Chauvinistic weekly Choc.

The trials have been under way for several weeks, and look as if they might last many more. So far, they have produced much material for controversies in the press, but little concrete evidence on either side.

The papers on trial all plead that they were justified in their scathing denunciations of Colonel de la Rocque, by reasons of the "sacred freedom of the press," and claim that their articles were not only allowable but necessary for the protection of the Republic.

Counter Accusations

Colonel de la Rocque, on the contrary, absolutely denies ever having received any money of any French Government, and accuses M. Tardieu of wreaking a personal and political vengeance on him. He claims that there is no slightest evidence of his having accepted money from M. Tardieu except the latter's word.

This is true in the sense that the secret funds are by their very nature impossible to verify, since no record of their expenditure is ever kept. These secret funds are used partly for counter-espionage payments, and partly for a variety of more or less savory affairs such as propaganda abroad, supporting newspapers friendly to the Government, rewarding services to the Government of individual French journalists, subsidies to semi-official agencies. It is an open secret that the relations between a large part of the French press and the state are complicated—to say the least—by the existence of these funds.

When M. Léon Blum became Premier in 1936, he announced his intention of abolishing the secret funds, and a ministerial decree was issued to that end. But in fact the funds still exist and continue to be used, though it seems likely that the total amounts disbursed have been reduced by M. Blum's initiative.

Veterans' Organization

The trials have thrown an interesting light on Colonel de la Rocque and his French Social Party. Without entering into the maze of tangled detail, it can be said briefly that the evidence given in courts thus far appears to indicate that Colonel de la Rocque about eight years ago took over leadership of the Croix de Feu movement, then a non-political war veterans' organization; he proved a remarkably successful organizer and executive, and built up a group which took a prominent part in the anti-parliamentary riots of Feb. 6, 1934.

For two years thereafter the Croix de Feu expanded prodigiously, and Colonel de la Rocque frequently proclaimed his intention of "striking" and "seizing power" whenever the "hour H" struck. Then a gradual change came over Colonel de la Rocque, who turned more and more toward orthodox political action and away from his former "fascist" paramilitary methods. When the Blum government dissolved all "fascist leagues," Croix de Feu included, he reorganized his followers into the French Social Party. At the local elections a short time ago his party presented several hundred candidates, but despite the fact that Colonel de la Rocque claims to have a total following of over 2,000,000 his candidates received only about 300,000 votes.

The papers that are being sued for libel by Colonel de la Rocque charge that this transformation into a political party is a result of his alleged acceptance of money from the State's secret funds. Whether even the lengthy trials now under way will clear up the controversy remains doubtful.

Canadian Children Exhibit Art

OTTAWA, Dec. 21 (CP)—Hundreds of persons have visited the National Gallery to see its unusual first exhibition of works by children of 10 cities from New Brunswick to British Columbia.

They saw 140 pictures, ranging in style from kindergarten cutouts and two-dimensional conventionalized drawings of five-year-olds to street scenes, landscapes and costume studies in water color, tempera and pastel by boys and girls up to 14 years of age.

The exhibition contains pictures of steamboats, automobiles and buildings by small children who reduce objects to their simplest possible terms, drawing house fronts from bang in front so they won't be worried by perspective, and writing: "This is a house."

One Ottawa boy, apparently considering the front elevation of the Parliament Buildings' center block unnecessarily complex, reduced the whole thing to a one-story shack with a short tower like that of a village fire station. He got the driveway and stairways in and included the temporary cenotaph with wreaths.

A Vancouver girl produced a finely drawn scarlet dinosaur, apparently an iguanadon, cavorting among lush tropical trees. Circus scenes are numerous. A small boy, depicting the expulsion from Eden, shows an indignant angel, pointing the way from above while Adam and Eve, apparently unrepentant, ride forth eating red apples, on an elephant, preceded by an ostrich, followed by a giraffe and watched by a fat serpent.

There are pictures of animals and flowers, trains and streetcars, one low-wing monoplane, waterfalls and mountains, a conventionalized street with the buildings labeled, "Church" and "Jail" next door to each other.

One student with a vein of sentimentality has a picture of a young man and his girl walking down a street with their arms about each other. On a bench near by is a bearded man holding the hand of a woman whose gray head rests on his shoulder.

Experts Explode 'Food Fallacies'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Families are urged to unload from their "pack of prejudices" a "few false, foolish and half-true ideas about nutrition" in an article published this month by the Consumers' Guide of the Department of Agriculture.

With food prices going up, it is especially important that housewives do not waste money catering to food theories that have been exploded by experts, the Guide editors declare.

"Food fallacies are corrected by the Guide.

"As long as the foods themselves—the milk or ice cream, the fish or oysters—are fresh and in good condition, you run no risk in combining them at the same meal," the guide explains. "Fish chowder and oyster stews with milk are among New England's proudest gifts to the American culinary heritage.

"Any foods which may safely be eaten separately may safely be eaten together.

"If you like water with your meals, drink it.

"Energy for physical labor can come from almost any food.

"'Heat-producing' or 'energy' foods are usually about the last thing a mother need worry about in planning the family menu, even for winter days. The average child who does not go hungry gets enough of the starches, sugars and fats to keep him in calories and warmth.

"Rich foods are usually compact, concentrated foods and take longer to digest for that reason. To the average healthy person this is not a matter of concern."

New Laws Sought On Drunk Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Deploring the fact that it is possible, in many states, for a motorist convicted of drunken driving to escape with a fine of as little as 1 cent or one day in jail, Dr. Walter W. Hubbard of the Automobile Club of New York, today, asked for uniform laws for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of this menace to highway safety.

Dr. Hubbard stated that American Automobile Association Clubs in Birmingham, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington and the Automobile Club of New York had proposed or endorsed locally the campaign to refuse the sale of gasoline to motorists who had been indulging in alcoholic liquors.

"Only seven states," he concluded, "make jail sentences mandatory for first convictions for drunken driving: Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and West Virginia. New Hampshire, Virginia and Rhode Island have definitely provided by law that convictions the second time cannot benefit by suspended sentences."

125-Pound Fruit Cake Delivered to President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—There will be no shortage of fruit cake on President and Mrs. Roosevelt's Christmas dinner table.

This was assured today when a giant cake—125 pounds of it—was delivered at the White House by Representative Elliott (D) of California in behalf of W. C. Baker of Ojai, Calif. The latter is a baker by trade as well as by name. His cake is topped by a model of the Golden Gate Bridge, executed in white icing.

This Tree Has a Lot of Dates

A Heavy Bearer
This Date Palm in Arizona Has Nine Bunches Weighing About 300 Pounds

Harvest Time
Grove of 15-Year Old Date Palms in an Orchard Near Phoenix, Arizona

California and Arizona Dates Are Mainly for Luxury Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Mention dates to the average American and the word brings him a mental picture of a pressed brick of darkish fruit which is sticky and messy when pulled apart, of pleasant taste, useful mainly as a delicious addition to confections and bakery goodies. Dates are "the fruit of Araby," imported from Near East oases and carried across the desert sands by caravan. This theoretical average American has no idea that there is a fast growing domestic date industry in California and Arizona.

One reason for this is that American production is small as yet, considerably under 5 per cent of the 60,000,000-odd pounds brought into the United States annually from North Africa and the Persian Gulf region. Furthermore, except where they are grown, American dates are for the wealthy. The cost of growing dates is high in this country; it is also expensive to process and pack them. Therefore they must be sold as a luxury article, in specialty food shops and exclusive hotels. They may cost the ultimate consumer $1 or $1.50 a pound.

The American grower regards imported and domestic dates as two utterly different products. He knows that he would soon go bankrupt if he sold even his culls at the seven or eight cents a pound which importers pay for the best dates from abroad. Therefore he deliberately aims at a luxury market, with packs and containers as near perfection as it is possible to attain. That market, so far, has readily absorbed all the really first-class dates that Imperial and Coachella Valleys of California, Yuma and Salt River Valleys of Arizona, are able to supply.

But there are second- and third-grade dates, culls which have nothing wrong with them except some slight scar that mars their appearance. They are packed much less expensively for near-by markets, sold at prices within the reach of anyone. To the people of these valleys, dates are no novelty. "Date time," beginning in early September, is welcomed with an eagerness comparable to the joy that greets "apple time" back East.

From early September until spring, anyone can have all the fresh dates he wants. A dime will buy all that a hungry person can eat in a day. So great is their food value that many a thrifty housewife feeds her family all the dates they will eat. All have their favorite date recipes, but far more of the fruit is consumed as candy is eaten.

"Fresh Dates" is a sign that brings many a motorist to a stop along the wayside. Probably the dates he buys there are picked from a few palms in the yard of the farm home, processed by mother in her electric kitchen range, packed by the children into splint baskets or cellophane bags.

The commercial grower, whose palms are the source of his main revenue instead of his pin money, goes about it very differently. He is engaged in a highly specialized business, expensive from the start because it probably costs him $2000 to get an acre, 50 palms, up to the age of five years and in production. The blossoms on the female palms must be pollinated by hand, and from then on until harvest there is much tedious, if fascinating, work to be done in order to insure a crop.

Harvesting would be simple if all dates ripened at once and the whole bunch were then cut down. But the palm does not mature its fruit that way. Ripening of dates, even on the same bunch, may extend over several weeks. As soon as a date begins to soften and turn color on its lower end, it must be picked. Fermentation is a constant danger as soon as ripening sets in, for the pulp is full of sugar and nature has already achieved her purpose of producing a viable seed.

From the grove the dates are carried to the packing house, where they are first run through revolving brushes or jounced over wet Turkish towels to remove dust and clinging bits of trash. They are then held 12 to 14 hours in a "maturation room" electrically heated to 100 or 110 degrees F. and maintained at high humidity. Sometimes they are kept for a time in a dehumidifying room to sweat out excess moistures.

Now, fully ripe, soft as persimmons instead of hard as a marble, the dates are graded by girls and women in spotless white uniforms. Every one that is off-size or has the slightest imperfection is relegated to a lower grade. Each date that passes "Grade A" inspection is lifted individually by deft fingers and placed in its container. Covered with cellophane, the package is sent on its way to tickle the palates of those who can afford such exquisite tickling.

In contrast with imported pressed dates, which will keep indefinitely, "fresh dates" are semi-perishable. If enough moisture has been removed they may last for several months at ordinary room temperatures; the really fancy dates are very soft and may begin to sour in a week unless kept in a cold storage room or refrigerator.

N. Y. Fair Space Taken By 60 Nations Already

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 — Sixteen months before the opening of the New York World's Fair, 60 nations—the largest number ever to join in an international exposition—have already promised to participate, it was announced by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, today. Mr. Whalen says that by the time the fair opens, all countries will have taken space.

Norway Bans Recognition

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 21 (AP)—Norway has refused a Netherlands suggestion that the Oslo states (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark and Luxembourg banded in economic agreement) make a joint statement urging Western European powers to recognize Italian sovereignty in Ethopia, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht said today.

Municipal Polls Back Extension Of Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—Although few municipal elections were held in 1937, the merit system gained ground in a number of cities that voted, reports the Civil Service Assembly from its headquarters here.

Akron, Ohio, adopted an amendment to its city charter extending the municipal civil service so that most of the employees of the city are now included. The amendment was drafted by a committee composed of representatives of various civic, professional and municipal employee groups.

Voters of Santa Ana, Calif., approved an ordinance placing the police and fire departments of their city under civil service.

The electorate of Columbus, Ohio, last month adopted a charter amendment which extended the right of appeal to the civil service commission in cases of discharge or reduction in rank or compensation of all classified employees.

Toledo, Ohio, also approved a charter amendment of this nature, extending the right of appeal, but its voters turned down other amendments for changes in the civil service system.

The jurisdiction of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission was extended to cover employees of 12 local governments by referendum votes in November. But not all municipal elections advanced the civil service. Cleveland, Ohio, voted down charter amendments which would have extended civil service to all but policy-making positions in the city government, and Sandusky, Ohio, also said "no" to amendments which would have revised provisions for civil service in its government.

47 P. R. Canvassers With Police Records Face Pay Rejection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 — The chronicle of political sabotage written in the course of New York City's first trial of proportional representation voting for its City Council took on further flavor today with the revelation that 47 of the canvassers had police records. All have been subpoenaed for a hearing in the offices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to give evidence as to why each thinks he should be paid for his work, the total amount involved being $5000.

Paul J. Kern, who heads the commission, said the check-up in cooperation with the police department made the 47 "a group of petty thugs and racketeers," variously charged with forgery, assault, larceny, illegal pistol carrying, extortion, book-making, policy-slip selling, putting slugs in subway turnstiles, possession of firearms and robbery with a gun.

This cross-section of underworld representation in relation to the 28-day count by canvassers chosen from lists submitted by the county chairmen of the two major political parties in the five city boroughs, recalled the stiff fight the commission had to win the safeguard of making applicants qualify under civil service.

Pioneer of Fingerprinting Retires From N. Y. Police

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — The policeman credited with finding the first legally effective fingerprint in this country retired yesterday.

About 1911, when fingerprinting was just coming into use for identification, Detective William Hammersly developed a print on a pane of glass found at the scene of a crime.

Authorities didn't think it sufficient evidence to connect the defendant with the crime. But the defendant didn't know that, and in the middle of his trial he took the stand and pleaded guilty.

N. Y. Launches Fast Ferry

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP) — This city yesterday launched a $1,000,000 streamlined ferryboat which, with its 18-knot speed, is expected to cut the trip between Manhattan and Staten Island from 21 minutes to 18.

Roumanian Vote Gives King Carol Renewed Control

(Continued from Page 1)

of internal affairs, foreign affairs, the army, finances, education of the youth, and the expression of public opinion. He manages Roumania.

The election campaign which lasted only three weeks and was marked by unusual acrimony turned on his personal rule. The opposition, Dr. Maniu's National Peasant Party and the Codreanu revolutionary "fascist" party, known as "Legionnaires" form a strange union. The one party is fundamentally democratic, the other authoritarian. But both were united against what they designated as the royal "dictatorship." They call the King's regime government by a court clique. They demand that this "camarilla" be swept away that the will of the people be made supreme.

Two notable allies made common cause with the opposition. One was George Bratianu, scion of one of Roumania's greatest political and industrial families, and previously leader of the National Liberal (government) Party. The other was Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's great postwar Foreign Minister, who, returning from a year and a half's self-imposed exile, joined forces with the opposition.

Press Under Firm Rein

The strength of the opposition embittered the campaign. The tension was seen in the complaints by the National Peasant Party that it was not allowed to hold meetings. Dr. Maniu's attempts to speak in public were prevented by Government supporters, who used gas bombs and petards. Foreign correspondents in Bucharest found themselves unable to speak freely with the outside world.

When, a few days before the election, French Foreign Minister Delbos visited the capital, the opposition leaders, though pronounced friends of France, refused to participate with the Government in any demonstration of friendship or to attend any reception at which members of the Government were present. The situation was only eased by the French Legation arranging for two receptions, one for the Government and one for the Opposition.

The Cabinet, however, judged by outward standards, has done very well and, to the nation's surprise, remained in power four full years, until the term of Parliament expired. Its successes may be due to a return of world prosperity, but that it has had successes is beyond dipute.

Much Progress Achieved

The authority, power, and stability of the Crown have grown.

The national income has greatly increased.

The position of the army has been improved from every point of view.

Some excellent roads have been built.

New schools, health centers, and public buildings have been put up and city planning in a number of places has made decided advance.

The state finances and state credit have been brought to a very much better position.

There has been a great increase in business.

Some attention has been given to agricultural improvement, especially to village credit and marketing, while much has been done to take the youth out of politics and subject them to stricter discipline.

All these creditable achievements have been wrought by King Carol, working through his energetic young Premier and other friends.

King Broke With Tradition

And so substantial are these results that the King, after the failure of the peasant leader, Jan Mihalache to form a government, tried the almost unprecedented experiment of asking Mr. Tatarescu to begin a second term of office and conduct new parliamentary elections. In other words, the King hoped to continue his personal régime.

This step was a breaking with tradition and aroused the indignation of the party whose turn it was to come to power, namely, that of the National Peasants. So this organization, in co-operation with other groups, and under the leadership of the incomitable democrat, Dr. Maniu, launched a vehement opposition campaign in hopes of preventing Mr. Tatarescu from gaining a parliamentary majority, but they failed.

The opposition asserts there was terror, intimidation, an abuse of the State machine on the part of the Government, and fraudulent election returns. They assert pre-election results prove that in free and honest parliamentary elections the Liberals could not possibly poll more than 30 per cent of the votes. As a matter of fact, the Liberals, when in the opposition, have at no time since the World War, received as many as 14 per cent of the votes in a parliamentary election. That they owe yesterday's victory to the fact they conducted the elections is beyond a doubt.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

dependents or "radicals" like Hugo L. Black and Maury Maverick are the exception; the norm being much nearer the Bankhead brothers.

How then has the New Deal affected the South?

Early New Deal Days

The New Deal replaced a 12-year period of Republican protectionism, in which the world's highest tariff, the Fordney-McCumber, was replaced by the higher than that—the Hawley-Smoot. This handicapped the agrarian economy of the South by raising prices at home and provoking retaliation to cotton exports abroad. Two years after the Hawley-Smoot tariff 25 countries had established retaliatory tariffs. In 1930 the American farmer got only 20 per cent of the national income, and by 1933 it was down to 7 per cent.

The New Deal swept into office, and Southern support for the early days was unwavering. Based on emotion and interest the Democratic party has a personal allegiance from Southern Congressmen that goes out to almost any leader.

In its first big recovery drive the New Deal rushed quick, sweeping legislation, greatly aiding the South and agriculture elsewhere by pouring out billions in cash and credit. Between 1927 and 1933 10 per cent of the farm property of America had been foreclosed and sold at auction. The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1933 authorized up to $2,000,000,000 for refinancing farm loans at 4 per cent, and next year dropped it to 3 per cent under federal guarantees. The Commodity Credit Corporation made loans direct to farmers. Many farms were saved.

Mr. Roosevelt's daring adventure with Muscle Shoals, vetoed both by Coolidge and Hoover as a field for public operation, but turned into the tremendous planning experiment of the Tennessee Valley Authority by their successor, illustrated both the revolution created by the New Deal and the willingness of the South to follow his leadership where the benefits seemed direct.

Economic Differences

In so far as there is now southern restiveness to the New Deal, it seems to spring from the economic differences between it and the rest of the country, as affected by Mr. Roosevelt's "reform" measures. In so far as the South is agrarian rather than industrial and with a low-wage, non-union appeal to migrating northern factories, it benefits little, or actually stands to lose, by New Deal regulatory social enactments.

The social security law exempts farm workers though it aids Southern mill hands. Well-meaning attempts to end child labor and lynching seem particularly directed at the South, and touch its leaders on an emotional spot.

Selection of Mr. Justice Black for the Supreme Court was gratifying geographically, but not philosophically. The whole New Deal labor policy is viewed suspiciously and Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins is unpopular. Encouragement to the CIO is disliked.

Not, however, till the concrete economic issue of the wage-hour bill came up did the South's latent restiveness find decisive expression. Long continued rumblings of southern conservatives did not halt the Wagner Act, nor balance the budget, but it did stop this measure, and gave a threat for times to come.

But at least the South is a major factor to be reckoned with in the Democratic convention of 1940 which picks Mr. Roosevelt's successor.

So far as it can settle the question, "after the New Deal what?"—which is the biggest political question in America today—it will answer, "give us a conservative."

Hotels

Nice (French Rivièra)

Wonderful Climate all the year round
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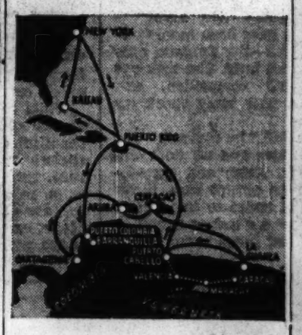

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The Home Forum

"Une Ténébreuse Affaire"

NIGHT had fallen on London, and with it the fog. The next lamp became visible, glowing vaporously like a giant opal. As I got within a yard or two of it, guiding myself by the curb, I saw that a man was leaning against the standard, with an air of deep dejection. To encounter a stranger in a fog-bound oasis is always a little dramatic; and the conventions yield to a friendly instinct, as though one had met him in darkest Africa or anywhere perilous and remote.

"Good evening," I murmured, and was about to grope my way onward, when he straightened up quickly and took a step towards me.

"Pardon," he said, giving the word a French accent, and at the same time raising his hat.

I never wear a hat, and at moments like this I regret it; it leaves one gauche, but I hoped my smile was winning.

"Yes?"

"I lose myself," he said simply.

"Oh—Where d'you want to go?"

His large black eyes became even more sombre and mournful.

"I do not know."

"You—er—" I paused. "Are you sure?" I asked helplessly.

"Sure," he echoed, with profound conviction.

"But you must know," I said firmly; and added: "Où allez vous?" as a last resort, and not without a sinking feeling at what might result.

He became voluble; but mercifully in English—more or less.

* * *

"LISTEN!" HE EXCLAIMED. "I tell you all what—eh? I live in Paris. Ah!" He rolled his eyes upward, as though it were beyond his power to convey to a poor London troglodyte what that meant. Then he rushed on: "Before I come to visit, I write my friend Jones to find lodgings. He meet me, and bring me today here—somewhere. Then I go out to see. I come back—then I remember I don't know what number what place. And the fog—I recognise nothing. So I lose myself."

"Can't you remember anything about your lodgings?"

"N—no. There was a green door—it is close, perhaps, I think." He shrugged.

"What was the name of the landlady?"

He shook his head. "She was beeg—very beeg," was all he could say.

A radio in a house close at hand suddenly broke out into a dance tune. It reminded him of something. He sighed, and added: "She ask me down to 'er parlor at 'alf past seven to listen to 'er radio." Evidently her friendliness had touched him.

* * *

AN IDEA BEGAN to stir in me.

"What was she going to listen to?" I asked.

"Eh?" His look reproached me for a foolish question. "I think—opera. What does it matter?"

I glanced at my watch: it was 7:35. Stepping up under the light, I opened my evening paper and searched for the radio programs. Sure enough, under the Midland, I saw "Songs From the Operas" at 7:30.

"Is her parlor in the front of the house?"

He nodded; and I caught him by the sleeve. "We've got to listen for opera, then," I explained. "That's quicker than striking a match at every door to see if it's green."

* * *

HE UNDERSTOOD AT once; and we advanced slowly along the railings, listening intently. Several times we heard a radio, but it was not opera, at least—well, I'm not highly cultivated in my musical tastes, but he shook his head. Then all at once came the strains of "La Donna è mobile." Hurriedly we stumbled up the steps, and I struck a match. The door was green; and I rang the bell. It was answered by a plumpish woman, and my hopes rose higher.

"Er—does this gentleman live here?" I asked. I suppose I might have been more tactful; but I had to be quick—the program only lasted three quarters of an hour. She took one frightened look at my companion, and slammed the door. The poor stray shook his head once more.

"It was not the same 'all," he averred.

It was half-an-hour later and we were still creeping along furtively, numb and despairing, when he came to an abrupt stop, threw up his head, sniffed, and began to trot to and fro, for all the world like a questing hound. A faint odor of newly baked bread came to me. He chuckled.

"I smell the rat," he announced joyously. "Une boulangerie. I find myself. Come."

* * *

WE ROUNDED A corner, walked a dozen yards, and stepped off into the vacancy of the roadway. At the same moment the rousing notes of the "Soldiers' Chorus" saluted us. It is a noble tune. The house had a green door; and directly it was opened, I knew he was home. She was very big.

Ten minutes after leaving him, I reached a lamp-post beside which stood a policeman. I determined to put to him a point that had been worrying me.

"Officer," I said, "would you mind telling me where I am?"

E. F.-B.

Was This the Stone?

THIS stone as clean as snow,
Beached in a whirl of sand
Was potent long ago—
Held in a shepherd's hand

And captured in a sling
And flung into the blue,
To make the heavens ring,
Piercing a forehead through.

Now with Goliath felled,
Here for the waves to charm,
Its beauty may be held,
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HAROLD VINAL

Denmark's Beeches

IN THE Deer Park one sees in exquisite and full perfection those beeches which long ago crowded out the original forests of oak. To be sure, they have not entirely supplanted them. . . . Wherever the oak can get light and space it still survives in huge and knotty vigour, and in those curious conflicts when a kingly oak and a queenly beech grapple together for the same throne, the oak will triumph, for his virility lasts eight hundred to a thousand years while her softer feminine span is three to four hundred. But although there are more oaks than one realizes at first glance, the impression of the Deer Park and of the typical Danish forests is of the beech, its clean, smooth, grey trunk growing straight and beautiful and—wherever there are deer to keep down the undergrowth—lending an architectural form to vistas and aisles.—From "Denmark," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking. London: Faber & Faber.)

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Founded 1908 by
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Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

FEMMES DANS UN JARDIN: *A Painting by Claude Monet*

CLAUDE MONET was, in youth, a revolutionary. His caricatures, which he drew when a boy of fifteen or sixteen, of the notabilities of his native town—Havre—always attracted attention when exhibited in the window of the stationer's shop in that city. For the most part, the comments and criticisms were adverse. It was not until 1889, when Monet shared an exhibit with Rodin, that the public ceased to laugh.

While in Paris Monet came under the influence of Manet. Many of the former's most beautiful canvases were painted at this time (before he became interested in Impressionism), though he will doubtless owe his fame as a painter to the fact that he was the founder of the Impressionist school. It was a Monet canvas, "Impression," exhibited in 1874, which gave the name to this movement.

"Femmes dans un Jardin" was probably painted in the sixties when the artist was under the influence of Manet, and may have been the painting which he exhibited at the "Salon des Refusés." The inimitable blue shadows in the white dresses, the gaily decked hats, the profusion of roses, red, yellow, pink and white, against the rich green background show Monet's penetrating observation of nature and his perfect blending of colors.

Falling Star

THE drowsy branches of the sky,
So velvet-dark and far
Above earth's tallest mountain,
Shook down at dusk a star.

It was as if a flower fell,
Dew-silvered from a tree,
And in the snowy twilight
It brought back spring to me.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Antonio Issues an Invitation

THEN there is Antonio and his family. Antonio is a fisherman, not very young any more; he lives in the Via Rougemont and owns the barca blue that we see drawn up on the long beach outside our garden gate. He has small twinkling blue eyes, rare here, and he pads around quite silently on hard bare feet.

He has four grown sons who are fishermen like himself and go every year to Morocco with a fishing-fleet from Genoa. There is a small son, too, a dark brown wiry wisp, who is already nimble with the nets and very quick at sorting his father's catches.

Antonio's wife is big and deep-breasted, and still lovely with her white hair and brown skin and fine white teeth. She has such a wealth of natural wisdom that the least thing she says, if it is only about the seasons when her hens lay, appears to issue forth in form of a proverb. As she talks she spins rough flax into thread with a skill that demands no attention, the spindle whirling unceasingly on the ground at her feet.

The family of seven live in three rooms, one of which is the kitchen. Even this is used for housing: two rabbits, man and wife, live on a shelf high above the stove. Lately they have had a family—nine, yellow balls who peer down with tiny shining eyes at the kitchen below, never doubting, I suppose, that they belong to an aerial race.

Yesterday morning Antonio came to our gate and issued an invitation. They were going to fish at the beach called Carta Romana in the afternoon; it would be *una bella Passeggiata*, and they would be honoured if we would come. They would show us how the nets were laid and drawn in, and we could also visit the famous springs of Sant' Anna which bubbled up at one end of the same beach.

When we went down to the shore at two o'clock it was immediately clear that this was to be no ordinary boat ride. Everything was being done in the grand manner. The boat was already lying in the shallow water; I pulled up my skirt to wade out to it, but before I could do so a stream of dialect burst from Antonio and at once one of the sons picked me up and, too embarrassed to offer any explanation, carried me to the boat.

The barca blue had been especially fitted for our comfort. Two kitchen chairs stood stiffly in the bow; there was a blanket folded on them and an overturned wooden tub for a footstool. We would have rather sat on the deck, but Antonio's pride in his arrangements put this out of the question.

So sitting erect and proper, we set out, the four sons bending to their oars, their mother waving excitedly from the shore and adding a fine importance to our departure. We slid at a good pace past our garden wall, past the old prison, and along the length of the fishermen's beach and La Mandra. . . .

Now the hill had stolen the sun; the beach was cool as water; the sea stretched out flat and white from the hot calm of the day.

Soon Antonio and his sons had drawn their net to the sands. . . . One son went to the boat which lay, a splash of colour, linking sand and sea. He brought out the wooden tub and filled it with water. Into it, one by one, he gravely dropped wriggling little fishes, taking always those of the brightest colours, or the most luminous scales, scarlet, blue, and silver.

Were they to be kept alive until they were sold? we asked. Oh, no, answered Antonio with fine pride, that was not the reason at all. The vasca of living fish was to be placed at my feet lest I should be bored; throughout the homeward ride I could amuse myself with the swimming of the little fish.

This truly gracious act was the climax of the carefully planned afternoon's entertainment.

All the way home, through the castle's rose-coloured reflection, past the old town to our beach, I watched the bright, flickering things swim in their tub, while the four sons, silent with us to the last, smiled on us benevolently, mightily pleased with the pleasure they had given.—From "Island in the Sun," by GEOFFREY and KIT BRET HARTE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Porcelains of China

IT WOULD be difficult to estimate the importance of China's contribution to ceramic art, both for the extent of her influence and for the quality of her wares, especially her stonewares, and those translucent porcelains to which has been given the name of "china." Although, so far as we know at present, her glazed pottery seems to date only from about the beginning of our era, fine unglazed shapes and statuettes appear to have been made some thousands of years before, so that China can claim a longer succession of fine potters than any other nation. Each successive race and dynasty, except during the times of great stress and upheaval, produced and encouraged the production of fine pottery. China influenced Japan and Korea and the whole of the Far East, and so, perhaps too sweepingly, is often given the credit for all the best things made in that part of the world.

About the time of the Han dynasty, 200 B. C. to A. D. 200, or earlier, the Chinese potters, not content with soft earthy wares, discovered by experiment with greater and still greater heat and the careful selection of materials, that clay vessels could be made as hard and compact as hard natural stones, and nearly as heavy. In pursuit of these aims they developed an appreciation of quality and texture that we in Europe are only just beginning to understand. The potters of the Far East have always considered fine stoneware and porcelain to be intrinsically precious: not simply by reason of form or colour, but precious in material, and comparable to precious stones. They distinguish sharply between soft earthenware and hard vitreous wares, but not, as we do, between stoneware and translucent porcelain. To the Chinese, both of these must be compact and vitreous in texture, and give a musical note when struck, the resonance of this note being a sign of quality. Translucency, by which we distinguish porcelain, they regard as belonging to some extent to all vitreous wares.

To appreciate the texture of these, one compares them with polished natural stones, for hardness, weight, and deep subdued gleam; white jade was the avowed ideal of Chinese porcelain. There is no sharp distinction between the body and the glaze which penetrates deeply into it, differing very much from earthenware, which has a soft earthy body covered with a thin layer of glass.

It was not, however, only in his incomparable glazes and pastes that the Chinese potter excelled, but also in the way he used them. His shapes, whether built up by hand, thrown, or modelled, were fine in form, and clay-like: never uncertain or fussy. . . . In any mixed collection of pottery a Chinese vase of almost any kind and date has a conspicuous rightness and dignity.—From "The Art of the Potter," by DORA M. BILLINGTON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Trust in God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is dispelling the darkness of materiality with the spiritual revelation that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6). Above, beyond, and apart from the chaos and discord which mortal thought declares to be real and continuous, Christian Science reveals God as divine Love, bestowing all good upon His spiritual creation, tenderly protecting His children, and ceaselessly guarding and guiding one and all.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal." Christian Scientists are awakening to the grandeur and truth of this statement. They are proving by joyous, unlabored mental activity, that good, and good alone, is real. They rejoice in constant proof that God is governing His spiritual universe, and that material sense testimony, with its discordant, jarring notes, is entirely untrustworthy, and utterly false. They are learning to challenge and conquer material belief with the spiritual truth that omnipotence belongs to God. They are striving to live in the consciousness that Life is eternal. They are learning to trust God.

Since the real man is God's image and likeness, he is governed and supported in accordance with God's spiritual law. Under this law all the ideas of divine Mind dwell together in harmony. God supplies all good to His spiritual creation, and man, His offspring, has the ability to utilise this unceasing supply. No handicaps of time, space, or age can interfere with full acceptance of divine Love's abundance. The unspeakable gift—ability to trust in God—can never be taken from man.

It may not always seem easy for us to recognize and prove true the absolute allness of God. There may come difficult times, periods of stress, when suggestions of ill-health, lack, sorrow, discouragement, failure, assail us. Yet we need not succumb to such arguments, or mesmeric falsities, for we have the God-given ability to stand firm in our allegiance to the one Mind, and faithful to the revelation of Christian Science. The truth, declared and valiantly held to, dissipates malicious sense testimony; then the discord that seemed to us so real is replaced by harmony. Spiritual vision, courageous, staunch, and steady affirmation of God's allness, will silence error's loudest claim. Error has no power to develop, grow, or flourish. It is forever outside of God's kingdom; and when we denounce the lie of discord with the truth of ever-present harmony, we invoke the law of God, which operates unabated and brings safety and healing.

Man's spiritual ability to live in the consciousness of perfect harmony remains forever intact. Through demonstration of the truths of Christian Science we can dwell in "the understanding that God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care" (*Ibid.*, p. 589). To the extent that we make God's allness the basis of our thinking and of our trust, do we dwell quietly and serenely "in the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1). There can be no divided allegiance in the practice of Christian Science, no faltering choice between Spirit and matter, between good and evil. True being is ever peaceful, unchanging, eternal; and in the ratio that we perceive, grasp, and hold to these truths we are freed from the mesmerism of error.

In the book of Daniel we read (4:35), "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth: and none can stay his hand, or say unto him, What doest thou?" Christian Science teaches that the human will must be subordinated to the divine; that reliance on God must govern our thoughts and acts. Obeying its counsel, we can turn to divine Love in childlike confidence, in full assurance that God will comfort, guide, and protect us.

The following experience is helpful. A Christian Scientist was beset on all sides by predictions of general business disaster. Though somewhat disturbed, he refused to be dismayed, for he realized that a consistent Christian Scientist has no reason at any time to fear the future. He saw that his part was to trust God to govern his affairs—to protect him from fear, business confusion, and discord. Thereafter he persistently refused to stoop to the level of human doubt and fear, and made unceasing effort to center his thought upon the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Love. Systematically he clung to this course, daily asserting that to the one Mind should be ascribed "the power, and the glory" (Matthew 6:13). His trust in God was rewarded. His business not only remained untouched by troubled conditions during the uncertain period that followed, but showed increase beyond his expectation.

An inspired statement in a letter written by Mrs. Eddy under the date of 1907 was printed not long ago in the *Christian Science Sentinel*. It carried a helpful message for us all: "We must rejoice that our God is good, universal and eternal. . . . Lean on Him, trust Him, and He will give you foresight, wisdom, and capacity to execute His will and benefit His Cause."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Confiance en Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SCIENCE Chrétienne dissipe les ténèbres de la matérialité par cette révélation spirituelle: "Il... règne, le Seigneur, notre Dieu, le Tout-Puissant (Apocalypse 19:6). Au-dessus, au-delà, en dehors du chaos et des inharmonies que la pensée mortelle tient pour réels ou continus, la Science Chrétienne fait connaître Dieu en tant qu'Amour divin, donnant à Sa création spirituelle tout ce qui est bon, protégeant avec tendresse Ses enfants, gardant et guidant toujours les uns et les autres.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 306, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Calme au milieu du témoignage discordant des sens matériels, la Science toujours intronisée, déroule pour les mortels le Principe divin, immuable et harmonieux—elle déroule la Vie et l'univers, toujours présents et éternels." Les Scientistes-Chrétiens s'éveillent à la grandeur et à la vérité de cette déclaration. Par une activité mentale joyeuse et spontanée, ils prouvent que le bien seul est réel. Sans cesse ils ont la preuve que Dieu gouverne Son univers spirituel; qu'avec ses notes discordantes, le témoignage des sens matériels, loin de mériter la confiance, est absolument faux. Ils apprennent à récuser, à conquérir la croyance matérielle en se servant de cette vérité spirituelle: l'omnipotence appartient à Dieu. Ils s'efforcent de vivre dans la conscience que la Vie est éternelle. Ils apprennent à se confier en Dieu.

Etant l'image et la ressemblance divine, l'homme réel est gouverné, soutenu, conformément à la loi spirituelle de Dieu. Sous cette loi toutes les idées de l'Entendement divin se trouvent harmonieusement réunies. A sa création spirituelle, Dieu dispense tous les biens; et l'homme, rejeton de Dieu, est capable d'utiliser ces ressources ininterrompues. Le temps, l'espace ou l'âge ne peuvent mettre obstacle à l'acceptation complète de l'abondance que confère l'Amour divin: L'homme est à même de se confier en Dieu: ce don ineffable ne peut lui être enlevé.

Reconnaitre et prouver l'absolue totalité de Dieu ne semble pas toujours facile. Peut-être traversons-nous des temps difficiles, une période orageuse où nous assaillent les fausses suggestions—mauvaise santé, pénurie, chagrin, découragement, échecs. Mais rien ne nous oblige à fléchir devant ces arguments, ces faussetés mesmériques, car Dieu nous donne la capacité de tenir ferme, de rester fidèles à l'unique Entendement et à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne. Lorsqu'on la déclare et qu'on s'y attache vaillamment, la vérité dissipe le perfide témoignage des sens: alors les troubles qui nous semblaient si réels font place à l'harmonie. La vision spirituelle, l'affirmation courageuse, ferme et persévérante de la totalité divine, réduiront au silence les plus bruyantes prétentions de l'erreur. Celle-ci n'a pas le pouvoir de se développer, de croitre, de prospérer. Elle reste toujours en dehors du royaume de Dieu; et quand nous récusons, par la vérité de l'harmonie toujours présente, le mensonge de l'inharmonie, nous invoquons la loi de Dieu—lui qui opère sans s'affaiblir, apportant la sécurité et la guérison.

L'homme est spirituellement capable de vivre dans la conscience de l'harmonie parfaite; cette aptitude reste à jamais intacte. Si nous démontrons les vérités de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons demeurer dans "la compréhension que Dieu est le Principe divin de toute existence, et que l'homme est Son idée, l'enfant de Sa sollicitude" (*ibid.*, p. 589). Dans la mesure où nous prenons comme base de notre penser et de notre confiance la totalité divine, nous habitons avec calme et sérénité "dans la retraite du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1). La pratique de la Science Chrétienne n'admet point l'hommage partagé, l'attitude incertaine qui hésite entre l'Esprit et la matière, entre le bien et le mal. L'être véritable est toujours paisible, invariable, éternel; percevons ces vérités, saisissons-les, attachons-nous à elles, et nous serons proportionnellement affranchis du mesmérisme de l'erreur.

Le livre de Daniel a ce passage concernant Dieu (4:35): "Il agit comme il lui plait, tant avec l'armée des cieux qu'avec les habitants de la terre; et il n'y a personne qui puisse arrêter sa main et lui dire: Que fais-tu?" La Science Chrétienne enseigne que la volonté humaine doit se subordonner à la volonté divine; que la confiance en Dieu doit gouverner nos pensées et nos actions. Obéissant à ce conseil, nous pouvons, avec la foi de l'enfant, nous tourner vers l'Amour divin, dans la pleine assurance que Dieu sera notre réconfort, notre guide et notre protection.

Le fait que voici pourra nous aider. Un Scientiste Chrétien entendait constamment prédire un krach général. Ces assauts le troublèrent quelque peu, mais il refusa de se laisser épouvanter, car il savait qu'un Scientiste Chrétien conséquent n'a jamais aucune raison pour craindre l'avenir. Il vit qu'il lui fallait mettre sa confiance en Dieu, être sûr que Dieu gouvernerait ses affaires et le protégerait contre la crainte, les troubles financiers, l'inharmonie. Dès lors avec persistance il refusa de s'abaisser jusqu'au niveau des craintes et des doutes humains; il s'efforça de ne jamais perdre de vue l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence de l'Amour divin. Il s'attacha systématiquement à cette ligne de conduite; chaque jour il affirma que "la puissance et la gloire" (Matthieu 6:13) n'appartiennent qu'au seul Entendement. Sa confiance en Dieu fut récompensée. Il vint une période de trouble et d'incertitude; mais loin d'en souffrir, les affaires dont s'occupait ce Scientiste Chrétien prospérèrent d'une façon qui dépassait son attente.

Une lettre écrite par Mrs. Eddy en 1907 contenait un passage inspiré, que la *Christian Science Sentinel* a reproduit voici quelque temps. Tous nous pouvons trouver de l'aide dans ce message: "Réjouissons-nous de ce que notre Dieu est bon, universel, éternel... Appuyez-vous sur Lui, mettez en Lui votre confiance, et Il vous donnera la prescience, la sagesse, la capacité nécessaires pour accomplir Sa volonté et pour faire du bien à Sa Cause."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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O'Hara Paper Purchased By Journal Firm

Star-Tribune Is Sold for $181,000 to Providence Publisher

Court Approves

But Publication Is Put Up for Resale by New Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21—The Providence Journal Company, publishers of the Journal and Evening Bulletin, today purchased its only competitor in this city, the Star-Tribune, formerly owned by Walter E. O'Hara, head of Narragansett race track.

The company acquired the asets and title of its evening competitor for $181,000 cash. Its bid was the only one submitted to Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell in Superior Court, where the Star-Tribune has been in receivership since Nov. 30, and was promptly accepted by Judge O'Connell.

In a public statement, printed on page one of today's Evening Bulletin, the owners said they bought the Star-Tribune to prevent its possible purchase by irresponsible parties "at a bankrupt price" or its possible abrupt discontinuance with resulting hardship to its 300 employees.

Still Up for Sale

"Publication of the Star-Tribune will be continued," the statement said, adding: "The Providence Journal Company does not contemplate, however, continuing publication indefinitely under its ownership. If adequately financed, independent operation of the Star-Tribune can be arranged through reputable Rhode Island ownership of whatever political complexion, the Providence Journal Company will be glad to dispose of its interest and otherwise to lend its co-operation to that end."

The impression was created by this announcement that the Journal Company preferably would discontinue the paper rather than sell it to an out-of-state newspaper chain or to an "irresponsible" owner, either local or foreign.

O'Hara Merged Papers

The Star-Tribune was formed early this year by a merger of the Providence News-Tribune with the Pawtucket Star, a weekly. The merger was effected by Mr. O'Hara, who previously had published the Star.

The race track owner made the combined paper strongly pro-New Deal with race track news a specialty. He was later sued for libel by several persons, including Gov. Robert E. Quinn, during the controversy over operation of the race track.

In acquiring the Star-Tribune today, the Journal Company made a $20,000 down payment and promised the balance of the purchase price in cash within 48 hours. The new owners agreed to satisfy a mortgage of $121,875 held by United States Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island.

The Providence Tribune Company will be continued in receivership, however, to permit settlement of receivership, however, to permit settlement of remaining claims against it. Judge O'Connell continued until Dec. 29 the question of making the receivership, which is now temporary, permanent. He said he "understood" the new owner would take over publication of the Star-Tribune tomorrow.

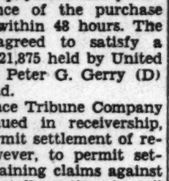
A previous offer of David Stern, III, of Philadelphia, son of J. David Stern, New York and Philadelphia publisher, was withdrawn at a hearing before Judge O'Connell last Saturday.

Blackboards Now White, So Black Chalk's Asked

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 21 (AP)—Blackboards that aren't black created a problem for the Bridgeport Board of Education. Michael Ford, board member, said continued use had made some blackboards in a school so white that pupils in rear seats couldn't see problems written on them in white chalk. He suggested either purchase of new blackboards, or a supply of black chalk for the "white blackboards."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, possibly light snow flurries late tonight, probably turning to rain during Wednesday; slightly warmer; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Massachusetts: Occasional snow tonight, probably turning to rain Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional snow tonight, probably turning to rain Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont: Snow probably tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming fresh southeast; occasional snow tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	Minneapolis	24	6
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	26	20	New York	32	32
Denver	36	26	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	36	28	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	36	28	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	62	50	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	64	62	Washington	34	36

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Dec. 21.
B—Minimum, Dec. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:48 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:25 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Women Found Eligible To Sign Initiative Papers

In Boston Today

Peabody Women Win Court Ruling

Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the State Supreme Court today handed down a decision recognizing the legality of women's signatures on initiative petitions in the city of Peabody.

As a result of the court's ruling, the question of placing the appointment of all members of the Peabody police force in the hands of the mayor will appear on the next city election ballots, Jan. 11.

The court was asked for a ruling when Peabody citizens pointed out a city ordinance declaring that women's signatures on initiative petitions cannot be counted. The Judge ruled that the provisions of the city ordinance were nullified by the women's suffrage amendment to the national constitution.

Had the judge ruled against women's signatures, the initiative petition would have been killed since many of the signatories were women.

State Is Seeking To Indict Nash Co.

Cripple Creek of the early '90's had a brief inning today when 10 witnesses were ushered before the Suffolk County grand jury to tell a tale of investment in "pay dirt." The jurors were requested to examine a block of "gold ore" and get the feel of "gold dust."

Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman was in charge of the proceedings, which, according to the prosecutor, will seek indictments against W. A. Nash & Co., State Street brokers, charging conspiracy, larceny and creating an artificial market. Attorney Goldman declared that "phoney mining stock," and stock in the Fawn Mining Company of British Columbia to the extent of $250,000 had been sold in Massachusetts and New England.

The witnesses consisted of five investors and five policemen.

Attorney Goldman offered his evidence against Wilmot A. Nash, president of the brokerage company, and Gerald Vaux, president of the Fawn Mining Company.

The grand jury will report tomorrow.

Race Track Pays City Back Taxes

Proprietors of Suffolk Downs, Boston's horse racing plant, today handed a check amounting to $61,432 to the city of Boston in payment for 1936 real estate taxes. The payment included interest for the several months' delay in making payment, pending a decision for abatements asked by the track's sponsors. Further petitions for abatements in 1937 have again placed the track in arrears on its 1937 tax payments.

Waitt's Bail Placed at $7000

Harry A. Waitt of 1188 Brook Road, Milton, employee of the Massachusetts Motor Car Company, pleaded not guilty in Suffolk Superior Court this morning to 56 counts of larceny totaling $38,801.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick placed bail at $7000 and continued the case for trial without setting a date.

Waitt is said to be proprietor of an art shop on Geneva Avenue, Dorchester.

New State Pier Measure Is Filed

A bill for the construction of a new state pier in South Boston was filed today by Representative Martin R. Schofield of South Boston. It would be constructed, maintained and supervised by the State Department of Public Works. A similar bill, filed with the last Legislature, is now being studied by the Special Recess Commission appointed to study Boston port facilities.

Giant U. S. Dredge Ready for Service

The General Goethals, the $3,500,000 dredge built at the Fore River Shipyards and claimed to be the biggest in the world, sailed down the harbor today to dump her test load of sand before going into drydock at East Boston preparatory to delivery to the United States Army Engineers at Brooklyn, N. Y., next week.

Officials of the U. S. Engineers—who are in charge of all projects for improvement of channels in navigable rivers and harbors—estimate that the new dredge, which is of an entirely new design, will be able to dig channels at a cost of about 14½ cents a cubic yard compared to the 16 to 22 cents of the most efficient dredges in operation hitherto.

The vessel can fill her 5000 cubic yards tanks in less than 50 minutes, it was proved in tests.

Grossman Firm Inquiry Sought

Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston, today filed an order with the Senate clerk to investigate L. Grossman & Sons, Inc., of Quincy in which Joseph B. Grossman, a member of the executive council, is a high official. The investigation would be conducted by a special committee composed of one senator and three representatives to probe the business done by the Grossman firm with the Commonwealth and with contractors holding state contracts.

"Councillor Grossman 'did a job' on a friend of mine," said Senator Langone as he filed the order, "and he can't get away with it."

Senator Langone's friend is Charles P. Howard, recently replaced on the expiration of his term as chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance by Patrick J. Moynihan, at present executive director of the Boston Public Welfare Department. Mr. Howard, a Republican, has held his former post for 12 years.

Under Senator Langone's order, the proposed committee would make an immediate and thorough investigation of the total cost of supplies and materials, cement, lumber and other goods bought from the Grossman concern by the Commonwealth and by contractors doing business with the State. The period covered would be from Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1937. Prices paid, quantities and dates of purchases would be studied and the committee would have the authority to administer oaths and require books and papers.

It is also understood that Senator Langone is incensed at the appointment of Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, sister-in-law of Councillor Grossman, as associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court. This appointment was confirmed last week.

Mr. Grossman has sat in the Council since 1923. Previously, he spent two terms in the State Legislature.

Shattuck Asks Vote Machines Be Adapted to P. R. Election

In City Council

Indicating his confidence in eventual adoption of proportional representation in Boston, Councillor Henry L. Shattuck declared before the City Council meeting at Faneuil Hall yesterday that he would not approve voting machines for this city if they could not be adapted to the new form of election.

Councillor Shattuck's dissent was contained in a minority report which he offered as a member of a special committee to consider voting machines for Boston.

The majority report, endorsing mechanical voting, was read in full by Councillor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., of Dorchester, and concluded with a recommendation that incoming Mayor Maurice J. Tobin give "his serious and favorable consideration to an early installation of voting machines as a modern substitute for our present antiquated method."

Machines Studied

In the course of his report, Mr. Wilson informed the Council the committee had studied two voting machines in action. The price of a machine is about $1000.

"With neither type of machine does it appear possible even to tamper with election results without detection," read the Councilor. "Until he has completed voting, a voter can change his mind or correct a mistake by merely moving the levers. On neither machine can a voter invalidate his ballot by voting for too many candidates for an office; for example, if the voter is limited to two nominees for office out of six possible names, he can vote for two and no more, but he can vote for only one if he so desires. Neither machine will record a defective ballot and the voter automatically sees when there is a defect."

Mr. Wilson said he has been informed by David B. Shaw, Boston Election Commissioner, that Boston would require 800 machines at a cost of about $800,000. He also explained that certain changes in the election laws would be necessary. One sixth of the 1936 national election was conducted on machines, according to Mr. Wilson, and New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Wis., Hartford, Conn.,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Boston Swamps the Postal Service With Yuletide Mail

By a Staff Photographer

Officials Helping to Handle the Rush
John J. Sheehan, South Postal Station
Albert J. Donovan, Railway Mail Service
Robert E. Bridgett, Railway Mail Service

Scenes at South Station Post Office
Christmas Gifts Pour Out to South and West

Welfare Trustee Sees 'Bribe' In Race Track Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21—Welfare institutions which accept any of the $37,000 fund produced by "charity" events at the Rockingham race track at Salem, N. H., can hardly continue to advise against gambling, the Rev. George P. MacGregor of Penacook, N. H., trustee of the Golden Rule Farm of Franklin and general secretary of the New Hampshire Council of Religious Education, declared yesterday.

Under the plan of distribution of the fund by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, the Golden Rule Farm is slated to receive $880.

In a letter to William R. Westwood, superintendent of the farm, Mr. MacGregor wrote:

"As a trustee of the Golden Rule Farm homes, I wish to protest against our accepting a contribution allotted us from the public welfare days of the Rockingham Park races. Believing as I do that the great business of the Golden Rule Farm homes is that of instilling high ideals and building noble character into the lives of the boys committed to our charge, it would be highly inconsistent on our part to accept money thus acquired.

"Should we accept this contribution we could never advise our boys to avoid race track gambling, nor could we, as individuals or as an institution, protest against continuance of horse racing as at present organized.

"You are probably aware that the race track charter expires with the next Legislature. You will easily surmise that this proposed contribution is presented with the hope no opposition will be voiced by the recipient."

Taking the opposite stand, the Right Rev. John T. Dallas, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire and president of the board of trustees of the Coit House, a home for destitute children in Concord, said yesterday he "sees no reason why the money should not be accepted."

Officials of other social service organizations have indicated they intend to accept sums allotted to them.

The Rev. Ernest Convers, superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday he believes Rockingham Park may be closed eventually as a result of a rising tide of objections to racing on the part of business men, whose business, he says, has been adversely affected by it.

Boston Holiday Mail Soaring Above 1936

A tide of Christmas mail that gives every indication of rising above last year's record of 80,000,000 pieces is now coursing through the 25 cities and towns in the Boston postal district.

According to Postmaster Peter F. Tague, the mail today ran 400 per cent ahead of a normal day. Lacking actual figures, he estimated the volume of both incoming and outgoing mail as already exceeding that of last year at this date.

To meet the situation, 5000 extra clerks and carriers have been added to the regular postal force of 8000 throughout the district. Every effort will be made to see that all gifts and cards are delivered before Saturday.

For the first time in 10 years a partial delivery will be made Christmas morning. Postmaster Tague has announced that the delivery will consist of small parcels which appear to be Christmas gifts.

More than 1500 of the extra workers have been assigned to the new South postal station on Dorchester Avenue, focal point for delivery of New England mail to the South and West, and for receipt of most mail for this region.

Working Clock Around

Under the direction of John J. Sheehan, assistant superintendent of mails in charge of the building, men are working 24 hours a day in eight-hour shifts. Mail received at the station up until 3 o'clock this morning, he said, was guaranteed delivery on the same day.

Postal officials refused to set a deadline for receipt of packages guaranteed of delivery on Christmas Day, although yesterday was supposed to be the day. They indicated, however, that those who did not wish friends and relatives disappointed should mail gifts immediately.

The Christmas mailing rush began in earnest Sunday night and continued unabated yesterday, reaching a peak today.

Refrigerator Cars Used

Railway mail officials here, incidentally, have charge of one of the largest mail trains in the country. Leaving South Station at 9 o'clock every evening, it carries all first-class mail collected during the late afternoon to New York and points west and south.

Officials explained the reason for the size of the train by the fact that Boston has only one line west and one line south out of the city. While New York City has a greater volume of mail at its post offices than Boston it has more railway lines extending out of the city.

According to John F. Dinand, superintendent of railway mail service for the New England States, mail is so heavy throughout the country that the supply of ordinary baggage and mail cars has been exhausted. The post office, therefore, is now pressing into service "reefer," or refrigerator, cars, ordinarily used for transportation of perishable commodities.

These cars are used as storage cars, in which mail is packed for a certain destination and not opened until arrival there.

Officials in charge of the railway mail service at the South postal station include Robert E. Bridgett, chief clerk for the southern Massachusetts district, and Albert J. Donovan, clerk in charge.

Mechanic Drives Blazing 'Gas' To Save Buildings

PLAISTOW, N. H., Dec. 21 (AP)—A garageman braved flames of a blazing gasoline truck today to drive the vehicle 200 yards up the road away from threatened buildings. The loss was confined to the truck and 3000 gallons of gasoline.

Fire broke out in the truck, driven by Floyd Jennings, who promptly telephoned a garage. Zeffie Leclair responded. Seeing it was impossible to quell the flames, he leaped into the driver's seat and drove the truck away.

Timilty Confers With Ryan; Topic Is Not Announced

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston, who so far has failed to solve the slaying of David J. Breen, gambler, racketeer and night-club owner, four days ago, conferred for 40 minutes today with Paul C. Ryan, secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The subject of the conference remained a mystery after both Mr. Ryan and the Governor denied it related to the Breen case. State House observers, however, considered it significant in view of the fact that the Boston police commissioner is appointed by the Governor.

Governor Hurley specifically denied any rift between himself and Commissioner Timilty, when questioned as to reports that he was dissatisfied with progress of the police work in the racket murder.

Actual progress in the four-day-old investigation today was marked by an announcement by Mr. Timilty to reporters that he "knows definitely who the 'finger man' is in the crime (that is, the man who pointed out the victim to the slayer) and that this suspect may also be the actual murderer."

He said the man wanted would be brought into the Warren avenue police station later today and would be "recognized by reporters as a desperate character." The suspect is known to the employees of the Metropolitan Hotel where the shooting took place, he added.

This move aroused speculation, however, as to whether this new tip would turn out any better than the one Mr. Timilty announced yesterday afternoon, when he said he had sent two ace detectives to Nashua, N. H., to arrest the man he then be-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

$272,088 in Student Wages Reported by Harvard Boards

The Week at Harvard

Although Harvard has been deserted by a large portion of its students, who this past week end departed for points all over the country to spend the Christmas holidays with their families, the university will be far from inactive during the two-week vacation period. Many of the departments are submitting their annual reports, and from these reports may be gleaned an accurate and revealing index of the progress which Harvard has made during the past year.

Through the Student Employment Office 1148 students received termtime and summer jobs netting them almost $200,000 in wages, it was reported by Dean George F. Plimpton, in charge of alumni placement and student employment. The total earnings of students, including work obtained through this office, the $40,000 in wages appropriated under Harvard's emergency temporary student employment plan, and wages from other organizations, such as the Crimson and Phillips Brooks House, amounted to $272,088.

About 1260 undergraduates, comprising nearly one third of the college, registered for work. For these men, and some 600 graduate students as well, about 3800 jobs were found during the year. Waiters, numbering 207, received wages amounting to $28,000, the largest total of any term-time student occupation, while in the summer time, 89 tutor-companion jobs netted just under $40,000, and 87 camp councilor positions earned over $17,000.

The temporary employment plan gave 177 upperclassmen who are residents of the Houses, jobs in various libraries, museums, laboratories, and observatories. This was the fourth year the university appropriated a special fund for this purpose. Under the plan, 66 students earned about $300 each during the school year. This emergency program, born of the depression, has provided employment, according to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Goodwin Backs Massachusetts Car Insurance

Prefers It to Proposal for Bonus to Those Without Mishaps

Others in Favor

Insurance Commissioners in State and New Hampshire See Merit in Plan

Proposals of 38 insurance companies to revamp their rating systems in many states to saddle the brunt of motor accidents costs upon drivers who cause the accidents served to fan the embers of an annually recurring controversy in Massachusetts over a compulsory automobile insurance system that was never intended to promote safety or to differentiate in anyway between the safe and reckless driver.

Told of the intention of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters to put a "safe driver reward plan" into effect in the State of New York providing bonuses for safe drivers starting Feb. 1, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, dropped something of a bombshell in highway ranks today by declaring that the "Massachusetts compulsory automobile system is the best system of insurance in the nation." Until he could see something better than a plan to provide bonuses for safe drivers, the Registrar would keep the compulsory insurance plan intact.

Classification of Drivers

Echoes of the insurance company drive to make the reckless pay for their recklessness fell on the responsive ears of insurance commissioners of both New Hampshire and Massachusetts who are drafting legislative campaigns to base insurance rates upon driving records by placing drivers in classes according to their accident slates.

In New Hampshire, Commissioner Arthur Rouillard hopes to have his plans ready for the approval of insurance companies within two months. He believed that insurance companies now reluctant to issue policies to many drivers would be willing to do so under a plan that would compel the driver who gets into accidents to pay higher rates.

The New Hampshire plan would divide drivers into four classes, those with clean records, those involved in only minor accidents, those involved in frequent accidents, and finally those who had been found guilty of causing major accidents involving fatalities. Each classification would pay a higher or lower rate according to the seriousness of the damages involved.

Hinges on Fees

Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles of Massachusetts is said to be working out a similar plan while keeping the compulsory features of the Massachusetts system which Registrar Goodwin upheld as providing "protection for every motorist against the recklessness of others." In this respect, there is wide support for the Massachusetts system. But its fundamental weakness, one that has caused recurring bitterness and efforts at repeal, is that the safe driver pays just as much for his insurance as the motorist who gets in one accident after another.

Informed of the Underwriters' plan today, Commissioner De Celles pointed out several reasons why the plan could not become effective in Massachusetts. He said the proposed bonuses of 15 per cent for good drivers were made up of 5 per cent in extra charges made by the companies and 5 per cent reduction in brokers' fees. In Massachusetts, he stated, companies are not allowed to make extra charges and brokers' fees are already set at a minimum of 12 per cent compared with 25 per cent in New York.

Applicable Elsewhere

Insurance company officials in Massachusetts had not been informed of the details of the new plan, but on the strength of the facts that had reached them they could not see how a bonus plan could be launched under the Massachusetts compulsory system. They pointed out, however, that something in the nature of a bonus system had been effected through dividends passed along to drivers on the accident recor das a whole. This system, it was admitted, did not differentiate between the reckless or careless driver as an individual.

As a matter of fact, they declared that "safe driver reserves" had been set aside in several states outside of New England for distribution by some companies among drivers with clean records. But the plan had never been extended to Massachusetts, they declared, because of the complexities of the local insurance system.

The possibility of the plan being adopted in other New England states was less remote and, in fact, even promising from the viewpoint of the insurance men.

In Massachusetts the continual hurdle against all proposals to revamp the compulsory system for the profit of the safe driver has been the great diversity of opinions with not enough power for any one plan of action. Where Commissioner DeCelles would work out a plan for classification of drivers according to safety records, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Goodwin would install a state fund with flat rate insurance. The insurance companies would do away with compulsory insurance altogether while the automobile asso-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

The New York plan for safe driver awards is given in detail on Page 1.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

South Station—
Winter vacation in Bermuda. Ice Skating with Evelyn Chandler. Virginia Verrill Musical, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Red Salute," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 11:30, 3:30, 5:25, 8:25. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis and Franchot Tone. 10:15 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughter of Shanghai," starring Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Fenway: 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Love Is on the Air," with June Travis and Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with Dolores del Rio and Peter Lorre. 4:35, 8.

Hub—

"The Wrong Road," starring Helen Mack and R. Cromwell. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:10. Also "Glamorous Nights," with Mary Ellis and Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 11:55, 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

Uptown—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and Roland Young. 3:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," starring Leo Carrillo and Ann Dvorak. 10:45 a. m., 1:39, 4:33, 7:27, 10:31. Stage: Major Bowes' Collegiate Revue.

Exeter—
"A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll. 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Boston—
"Trouble at Midnight," featuring Noah Beery Jr. and Larry Blake. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Nick Lucas, Red Skelton, Harriet Hayes, and Bedford's Pets.

University—
"Merry-Go-Round of 1938," starring Alice Brady and Mischa Auer. 3:10, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders and Dolores Del Rio. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Maytime," featuring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Women Are Trouble," with Stuart Erwin.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Rob Tide," featuring Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Gangway," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton: Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"52nd Street," featuring Ian Hunter and Zasu Pitts. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:29.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Special Investigator," starring Richard Dix and Margot Grahame. 12:01, 3:40, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Annie Oakley," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Tomorrow: "Once a Doctor," featuring Jean Muir and Donald Woods. Also "Last Gentleman," with George Arliss and Edna May Oliver.

Other Events

Advertising Club of Boston—
"Art," the layout, photography, lettering and design, by George W. B. Hartwell, director. Alley & Richards Co. Boston Consolidated Gas Co. Auditorium. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Museum Treasures," guidance and lecture by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Four New England Painters

On display currently at the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street, is an exhibition of paintings by four members. Two of the painters, Waldo Kaufer and Albert Gold, are in the Rhode Island project; one, Francis Colburn, comes from Vermont, and the fourth is a Massachusetts member, Yvonne Twining.

They seem good exhibiting mates, all painting with conviction and individuality. The display does not seem peculiarly New England. It has a cosmopolitan character. Even so small a group of artists discloses how varied viewpoints can be and how differently people can react pictorially to an environment.

Francis Colburn imparts the most homelike feeling to the atmosphere, with some very pleasing still-life and views of interiors. This artist gives full play to design which troubles and interests painters in the contemporary world. This member of the foursome seems least removed from everyday life, and some of his subjects are genre.

Yvonne Twining has portrayed a number of handsome scenes of Western Massachusetts in which the beauty and delights of rustic life are clearly indicated. She does not lose her feeling for realistic presentation, although she too is aware of the significance of the framework of design. Barns and hills and trees all take their place duly in the scenic patterns, which are clear and luminous.

The Providence members are more Parisian, more abstract, more introspective. Mr. Kaufer is absorbed in symbolism and remote association with a fantastic world. He is a surrealist, and like other painters of that trend, visualizes his ideas in a very somber and skeptical allegory. He is a good craftsman, orderly, neat, painstaking.

Albert Gold is more painterly, more vivacious. His abstractions spring from worldly and immediate origins and they carry no hidden or allusive implication. It is good design, good color, good decoration which interests him, and he finds inspiration for his ideas in wind instruments, ventilators, factories. He is the best colorist of the foursome. His painting is most comparable to that of Karl Knaths in Massachusetts.

The Arts in Boston

Frolie Mulhern

Of the Abbey Players, Who Will Begin an Engagement Next Monday at the Copley With "The Far-Off Hills"

Winslow Homer at Symphony Hall

There is on view in the first balcony gallery at Symphony Hall an exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer. Interest in this native American is undiminished. Since the anniversary of his birth, celebrated a year ago, there have been Homer displays at various centers. Symphony Hall seems particularly suited as a background, for one would wish Winslow Homer's name and pictures associated with the art of music, especially that of America.

There are some familiar items in the exhibition, lent by local museums, but there are also privately owned aquarelles, seen less often. Included besides are the more illustrative pictures of the earlier period. There are fishing scenes, palm trees of the Bahamas, views of Tynemouth, Eng. At his best, Winslow Homer was most responsive to the elements in more virulent and gusty moments. He lived in an age when artists sought more and more to reveal the forceful beauty of nature, but he had his own way, that of direct, concise and emphatic statement. It is a brusque, forceful style and seems roughshod alongside the sentimental and detached pictures of his American contemporaries.

Windows for Pittsburgh

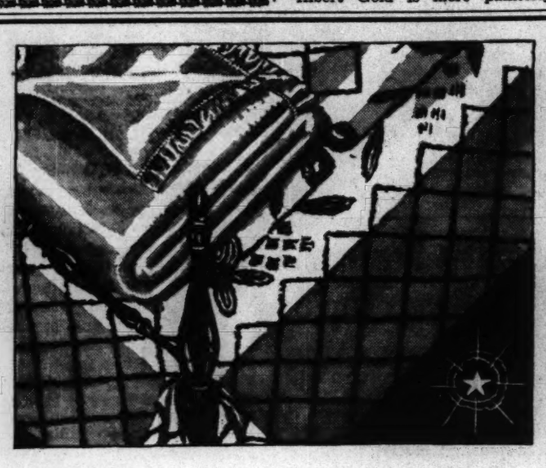
Any time one visits the gallery of Charles Connick during this season, one is bound to see the workshop absorbed in a beautiful project, inasmuch as the windows for the new University of Pittsburgh Chapel are still in preparation. Full of symbolic content, the assembled glass has been manipulated so that it will do two things, relate ideas and convey magnificent designs in terms of orchestrated color. Each year this workshop attains fuller dimension and richer beauty in its continuous search for the potentialities of glass as it is penetrated with light.

Examining the Pittsburgh panels closely, we note how the design moves as though there were currents swirling, swelling and receding, with a continuous rhythmical movement. Underlying the pattern is a dynamic arabesque which is sometimes apparent, sometimes only implied. Especially interesting is the treatment of the ruby reds which have been brought down in key through the application of black paint. This little chapel in Pittsburgh will probably be a modest American Sainte-Chapelle. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

'Tis the week before Christmas and all through the town not a theater is stirring—except the movies. On Christmas Night, however, there will be two openings: "Leaning on Letty," with Charlotte Greenwood, at the Wilbur, and "Right This Way," a new musical with Boston connections, at the Shubert. And next Monday evening the Abbey Players open a season at the Copley with "The Far-Off Hills," and "The Housemaster" will resume performances, this time at the Plymouth.

THE BACK BAY JEWELER
Hamilton Watches
The Odd, the New, the Beautiful
230 Massachusetts Ave. Boston



Here's a ready reference for
Bedding Gifts

Come to "bedding headquarters" where our assortment is maintained complete, and you will find a range of prices.

72x84 Kenwood Blankets	$8.50 to $10.95
72x90 Kenwood Blankets	13.95
80x90 Kenwood Blankets	15.95
72x84 St. Mary's Blankets	9.95
72x90 Reversible Color Blankets	10.98
72x84 North Star Blankets	8.50
Other North Star Blankets	up to 45.00
Candlewick Spreads	6.95 up
Chenille Twig Work Spreads	6.95 up
Celanese Rayon Wool Puffs	12.95
Sateen Wool Puffs	8.95
Rayon and Silk Goose Down Puffs	15.95

T.D.Whitney Co.
TEMPLE PLACE THROUGH TO WEST STREET
BOSTON

Japanese Boycott Asked by Pickets In 'Protest Song'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21—Raising their voices in an anti-Japanese refrain to the tune of "Jingle Bells," 22 picketers threaded their way through throngs of downtown Christmas shoppers yesterday afternoon bearing placards invoking the public's aid in the boycotting of Japanese goods.

They halted throughout the course of the march before variety stores offering Japanese articles for sale and launched into the ditty, the lyrics of which had been rewritten into a "protest song." The name of the store carried in the lyrics changed each time to conform with the firm being serenaded.

Rev. J. G. Butler, pastor of the Summerfield Methodist Church, headed the procession carrying a sign with the inscription "Merchants Don't Buy Japanese." Following in double file along the route traversed were representatives of various peace, church and labor organizations sponsoring the protest demonstration. Each of the marchers carried placards exhorting the public to join in the boycotting movement. Among the slogans displayed were "You Paid for the Bomb That Sank the Panay," "Silk Means Death," "Support Roosevelt: Boycott Japanese Aggression," "Peace on Earth," "A Japanese Doll for Christmas is a Oliday Bomb for a Chinese Baby," and "Don't Buy Military Toys." Hand bills proclaiming: "Your Silk Stockings Paid for That Bomb" were distributed among crowds of onlookers by the marchers.

"Our purpose is not hatred," the Rev. Mr. Butler stated in outlining the purpose of the display. "We just don't want people to buy Japanese goods as we believe that is the most effective way to stop the war. We are for peace and that is our sole aim."

He stated that he and the members of the committee had called on the managers of the stores in question on Friday to protest the sale of Japanese goods and were informed by two of the stores that they had discontinued purchasing them.

The parade was an outgrowth of action planned at a meeting of the New Haven District Methodist Youth held last September in Meriden. Participating in the parade were representatives of the Peace Action Council, the Connecticut Peace Conference, Hillhouse High School Peace Action Council, the Young Men's Council of the Y. M. C. A., Local No. 11 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, American Youth Congress, Religious and Labor Foundation, the New Haven Trades Council, the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Communist Party.

Governor Holds Political Key In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 21—With the pre-campaign market bullish on rumors and bearish on facts, observers here today focused their gaze on the gubernatorial race which is expected to produce the sharpest skirmishing in New Hampshire politics for many years.

Just which way Gov. Francis P. Murphy will take—whether into a battle for the seat now occupied by Senator Fred H. Brown or into a race to succeed himself—remains the question most baffling to election-day forecasters.

Governor Murphy has committed himself in no way. Whispers from Washington indicate that Senator Brown may retire from the Senate to accept a high administration post, and it is suggested here that the Governor is awaiting this decision.

Meanwhile, other prominent Republicans with aspirations for his position are apparently marking time until the Governor steps one way or another. Regardless of what Mr. Murphy decides to do, however, Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney of Laconia can be regarded as at least one candidate for the Republican nomination, although he has not yet announced his candidacy.

Among the Candidates

Other G. O. P. luminaries thought likely to enter the contest are James C. Farmer of Newbury, chairman of the state Republican commission, and Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, member of the State Executive Council. The consensus is that neither Mr. Farmer or Dr. Dale will run if the Governor chooses to keep his political activities within the state for another two years at least.

In the Democratic column three names are most frequently mentioned as possible candidates for the governorship. They are Representative Robert H. Sanderson of Pittsfield, Former Representative William N. Rogers of Wakefield, and Executive Councilor Alvin A. Lucier of Nashua.

Mr. Lucier has acknowledged support throughout the state, and is regarded as a serious threat to G. O. P. leadership if the primary nomination should fall to him. Observers regard his certainty of the heavy French vote of the state as a potent factor.

Although Mr. Sanderson has made no formal declaration, he has openly admitted his gubernatorial ambitions to friends, who say that he is only waiting to determine whether the coming election is the "right time."

Aspire to the Senate

In the senatorial contest two Republicans have already announced their candidacies, Elliot A. Carter, Nashua manufacturer, and a former executive councilor, Charles A. Carroll of Laconia. Nothing official has yet emanated from Democratic headquarters, although John Sullivan, a Manchester attorney, who has an extensive following in the state as commander of the American Legion, is regarded as a sure "dark horse" in the race. Mr. Rogers is a "possibility" here, too, observers said. Mr. Rogers gave up his seat in the House at the last election to lose to Senator H. Styles Bridges by 3000 votes.

Besides Governor Murphy, Representative Charles W. Tobey of the Second District has been mentioned as a sensational prospect. It is pointed out, however, that Mr. Tobey would gain little but prestige by relinquishing his seat in the House, a seat to which he is almost certain to be returned. Both positions pay $10,000 a year.

Hinge on Governor's Move

Attorney Sullivan is the brightest prospect in the Democratic circle. But most decisions seem to wait on Governor Murphy, who is reported to have two plans up his capacious sleeve.

He may run for the Senate. He may, even if his gubernatorial applecart is upset in the primaries, run as an independent entry.

This unusual situation is brought about by blunt statements and acts during his two-year tenure which have labeled him as a Republican in name only, and the more conservative elements in the state G. O. P. has turned on him. It is conceded that even as an added starter in the governorship race he would be very difficult to beat, for he has a nucleus of about 13,000 votes to start with, as well as considerable support in both parties.

Will He Retire?

Senator Fred H. Brown

New Hampshire Legislator Reported in Line for Administration Post

Little Known Facts About Massachusetts

Newton Lower Falls was one of the earliest manufacturing centers in the United States.

Wellesley College was founded in 1875.

The first official utterance of the Revolutionary War was the Pembroke Resolutions of 1772.

Yankee ingenuity! A well-known shoe manufacturing concern advertises its wares with the slogan "Our Product Makes Life's Walk Easy."

A 500-mile circle drawn from the center of Massachusetts will either encompass or cut 14 states and the District of Columbia. In these states and Washington, D. C., are located 50.5 per cent of all the manufacturing plants in the country, 53.6 per cent of all industrial workers, 55 per cent of total industrial payrolls, and 38.7 per cent of the population of the country.

Boston ranks fifth in the leading industrial areas in the United States in total workers and wages.

For overland transportation, according to the State Development and Industrial Commission, Massachusetts has more first-class and improved roads, in comparison with area and population, than any other state in the Union.

In 1936 a total of 58,000 persons arrived at or departed from the East Boston airport.

The Port of Boston is the second largest in the country in volume of import business.

Regularly scheduled airlines operating in and out of Boston serve 275 United States cities with passenger, mail and express service.

Boston's water is acknowledged to be the softest in the country.

Medfield, Mass., was the birthplace of Hannah Adams, the first American woman to publish a book and the first to devote herself to a literary life.

(Prepared by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.)

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 22

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Year's Surplus Foreseen for City Of Woonsocket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 21—Unless unforeseen expenses pop up in the last two weeks of the year, Woonsocket will end the year with a surplus for the first time since 1933, James H. Holland, chairman of the City Council finance committee announces.

A surplus of as much as $75,000 had been expected; but with the recent closing of several mills, relief expenses have increased to reduce the surplus figure.

Fall River Blast Minus on Whistle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 21—To one Fall River lad who had thrilled since babyhood at the mellow blasts of departing Fall River Line steamers, it seemed tragic that the whistles should be stilled forever. From John P. Clark, agent of the line, he sought the big brass whistle from the sidewheeler Commonwealth, flagship of the New England Steamship Company's fleet—which is now being dismantled for junk.

The whistle arrived as a Christmas present. But there was something lacking—the 150-pound head of steam needed to sound it. The boy had overlooked that small item. But, anyhow, his friends say, the whistle will look interesting in his room.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Deutschland	Dec. 22	Hamburg	Dec. 31	Dec. 22 1:00 pm	Dec. 22 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Dec. 23	Cherbourg	Dec. 29	Dec. 23 8:00 pm	Dec. 23 8:00 am
Pres. Roosevelt	Dec. 24	Plymouth	Jan. 1	Dec. 23 8:00 pm	Dec. 24 8:00 am
Normandie	Dec. 26	Southampton	Dec. 31	Dec. 25 8:00 pm	Dec. 26 6:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 8	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 1, '38	Dec. 27 4:00 pm	Dec. 27 7:30 pm

*Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

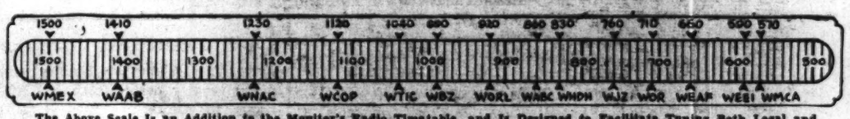
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Screen news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	Dramatizations
7:30 Helen Menaken in	Glen Darwin, songs	News; orchestra	"Headlines" sketch	"Three Shadows"; vocal
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Carol program
8:15 Claire Trevor; st.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Carol program
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest; "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Carol program
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Christmas Remembrance	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Carol program	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Fund for Disabled Ex-	terviews	Carol program	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	Service Men: talks; so-	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; s'ngs; music	loists; orchestra	Ruby Mercer; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Chicago hockey game	Royal Blue Strings
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
10:45 "Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	"Night Serenade"	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular; variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular; variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashion	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music for You"
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lesson; talk
9:30 Christmas carols	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Echoes From Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Popular songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum; talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Your Stars"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour; guest	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Perley Stevens's Or.
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Carol program	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Popular songs	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Music for the School	"Classical Album"
2:30 Carol festival	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 Carol festival	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir recital	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Vocal duo	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Ray Block's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Musical Journal"	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Metropolitan Opera	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program
3:45 Network speaker	Guild; speaker	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Studio speaker	Studio program
4:00 "Musical Sampler"	Stocks; international	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Sport reports
4:15 "Musical Sampler"	children's party	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance music; talk	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orch.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boaks Carter, news	"Local Varieties"	Jean Sablon, songs	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordeasker"
8:15 ica; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Studio speaker
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Bid Stolsky	Serenade; Wayne King	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Choir recital	and orchestra	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 Lily Pons, soprano;	"The World and His	Fred Allen in "Town	Carol program	Federal Theater; Por-
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	Wife"; dramatization	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	traits in Oil
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	with Laura Suares, so-	land; Players; Jack	"Let's Visit"; informal	"Blue Strings"
9:45 dramatic sketch	loist	Benny; orchestra	home interview	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:15 work drama	Nels Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interludes"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies from the Skies;	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network speakers	"Waltz Interludes"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 Bimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Bimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety

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Radio Song Lasts 3 Months, So New Protection Is Sought

Behind the Microphone

"The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down"—in three months.

But this is the duration of a song on the radio and not the unfortunate mechanical condition of the ring-around-the-rosie horse ride about which the nation began singing last June (or if it couldn't sing it heard constantly from the nation's loudspeakers).

If the word of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is to be believed, this rise and fall in popularity was due in great measure to the continuous radiocasting which the song received.

Hence new fair trade practice rules for the popular music publishing industry are proposed in the code submitted by the Music Publishers' Protective Committee, which appears to be needed to bar against too many performances of popular songs on the air. The code would make it an unfair trade practice for any music publisher's representative to offer inducements to any band or orchestra leader or any popular vocalist, dancer or musician to play a new song without the knowledge or consent of the employer of the music agent.

What It Means

Reduced to simpler terms, this means that a music publisher's agent who ordinarily might induce Rudy Vallee or Guy Lombardo to play a new song on their radio hours (which command a great listening audience) would be compelled to notify his publishing company of his action. Presumably publisher's agents heretofore have not confided their actions to their publishers but have rather traded on the surprise value of having a new song presented first over the air by some orchestra leader. The publishers, perhaps, winked an eye at this practice and did not concern themselves too closely with the technique of popularizing their songs so long as they were popularized.

The control provisions of this code would lie in a voluntary agreement of the publishers, to clamp down on performances of songs on the air to preserve their value for a longer period.

The Good Old Days

"Ascap," as the society is known, has estimated that a song writer has to produce about 10 times the number of songs he wrote in the days before radio to satisfy the insatiable demand for new music. His earnings from these songs do not come to even half his earnings from the sale of sheet music and phonograph records in the years before radio.

Time was when the composer of a smash hit like "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "Bambalina," "Margie" and "Whispering" could rest for months on the profits from sheet music and record royalties. But the composer of a smash hit today is fortunate if his song remains at the top of the song-popularity radio programs more than two or three weeks.

Song writers soon found that besides being compelled to join the parade, they were not getting adequate pay for their efforts. The matter of pay was a hard threshed battle between song writers, their publishers and the radio. When Ascap, which pools all the musical copyrights of a majority of popular composers, collects royalties and distributes them, found out early in radio's career that radiocasting was shortening the life of songs, it demanded and got higher fees for its members.

Indirectly Charged

Today the radio listener is indirectly charged for the music to which he listens through the price of the products he buys at radio's importuning. The sponsors' payment to the radio networks for time and talent include a proportion of the fees which the radiocasters pay to Ascap for the rights to use its music. The fees range upward of $3,000,000 annually.

The radiocasters have maintained that Ascap is a monopoly and trust and have sued the society on this basis without success. In some western states Ascap has been held an unconstitutional restraint of trade by state courts. In Nebraska recently an appeal by Ascap to grant a temporary injunction to restrain the State from carrying out the provisions of its anti-Ascap law was granted. Outcome of appeals in other states is awaited.

And radio does use songs written by Ascap members. Variety, the show world magazine, took a list on Nov. 17 of the 25 songs most performed on the air over the principal networks. With the exception of one, every song had at least one Ascap member in its creation. In every case the publishers of the songs were Ascap members.

Well-Known Members

The success of the Nebraska appeal indicates that the composers have a point. As Gene Buck, president of Ascap, remarked in 1936, before a House committee in Washington, the word "racketeer," charged against Ascap, could hardly be applied to Walter Damrosch, Irving Berlin, Edwin Franko Goldman, Al Jolson, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg, Vincent Youmans and others who joined the society to protect the rights to their music and the profit resulting from their public performance.

What about composers who don't belong to the society? Billy Hill, composer of "The Last Roundup," the song which started the modern western song vogue, knew poverty while his song was being sung in night clubs, theaters, dance halls, on the radio and in hotels. He had to go to Mr. Buck to borrow $250 when he was in danger of being ejected from his Greenwich village apartment for non-payment of rent and the gas bill.

Then there was "The Music Goes Round and Round," which convulsed the nation two years ago. It swept out of a New York night club, where it was used as entertainment by Eddie Riley and Mike Farley for cafe guests. A New York radio station picked up the club sessions and started the song on its way to phenomenal popularity. Yet had the publisher of a Ford joke book, in which the idea for the lyric occurred, properly copyrighted his verse, he could have collected $250 from every radio station, cafe or restaurant that had used the song. This would have been something more than the national debt, it was estimated.

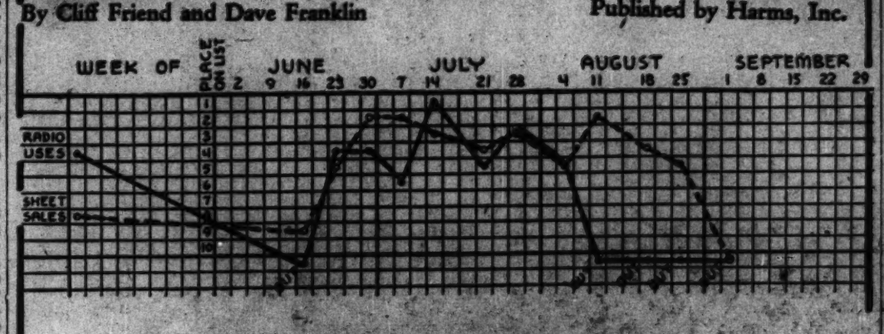
Albert D. Hughes

How the Radio Wears Out a Popular Song

"Merry-Go-Round Broke Down"

(Popular)

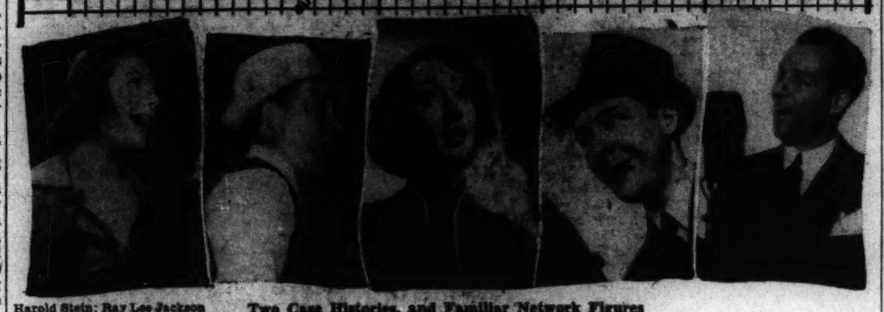
By Cliff Friend and Dave Franklin — Published by Harms, Inc.



"Never In A Million Years"

(Filmusical)

By Mack Gordon and Harry Revel — Published by Robbins Music Corp.



Harold Stein; Ray Lee Jackson — Two Case Histories, and Familiar Network Figures

Top, Left to Right—Lanny Ross, National Broadcasting Company Singer; Alice Cornett, Columbia Broadcasting System Singer; Raymond Paige, C. B. S. Conductor; Deanna Durbin, C. B. S. Singer; Gene Austin, C. B. S. Singer

Charts—Both "The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down" and "Never in a Million Years" Largely Ran Their Course in Three Months. Charts Show How Both Sheet Music Sales and Radio Presentations Fell at the End of the Period

Bottom, Left to Right—Mary Jane Walsh, Mutual Broadcasting System Singer; Bing Crosby, N. B. C. Singer; Sally Nelson, C. B. S. Singer; Kenny Baker, N. B. C. Singer; Jerry Cooper, C. B. S. Singer

Berkshire Festival Gets Plans and Bids For New 'Music Shed'

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 21 (AP)—Trustees of the Berkshire Music Festival today received plans drawn by Eliel Saarinen, Bloomfield Hills, Mich., architect, and bids for construction of a music shed at "Tanglewood," permanent home of the festival.

The plans call for construction of a fan-shaped building to seat 5000 persons.

If the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will give three concerts annually at "Tanglewood," approves the plans, ground will be broken early in 1938.

Meanwhile, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York and Stockbridge, festival president, said only $78,000 of $100,000 needed for building the shed, has been contributed thus far. She added she was confident that the remainder would be raised.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra inaugurated the festival concerts last summer.

New Naval Craft Sent to Pacific

No new orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard since the Panay bombing increased the tension in the Far East, according to officials at the yard, but—as before—as fast as new naval vessels are put in commission here they are being sent directly to the Pacific Coast to join the main body of the United States fleet there.

Breen

(Continued from Page 9)

lieved was the slayer. This tip turned out to be false, for the man named by Mr. Timilty was found to have been in jail since long before the crime occurred.

After asserting at first that Breen was slain as a result of a vaguely described "labor war," Commissioner Timilty now has acknowledged that the victim's activities in horse race and number pool gambling may have had something to do with the case.

He conferred late yesterday with Attorney General Paul A. Dever, who has been investigating the background of the fatal shooting of Louis Gaeta, Revere, Mass., gambler, four weeks ago, as to possible connections between the two crimes, but made no formal announcement.

Mr. Dever, however, stated that he has found his inquiry into racket and gambling conditions in Revere hampered by the reluctance of witnesses to talk and that he therefore plans to ask the Legislature to change the law so as to enable him to make more headway with witnesses.

While Capt. James T. Sheehan prepared for another flying trip today to trace down a report that New York gangsters may be involved, underlying conditions regarding horse race betting, lotteries and racketeering were unhampered by any arrests.

Rhode Island Parties Stirred By Labor's Political Gesture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21—Rhode Island politicians showed concern today as they learned that organized labor was making an earnest effort for a prominent place in the political arena.

Stirred by reports of a joint meeting of 1000 C. I. O., A. F. of L. and Independent Textile Union members on Sunday, leaders of the two major political parties called labor officials into conference to ask the reason why.

The labor union heads are understood to have replied that labor had not received sufficient political recognition heretofore and planned, therefore, to act independently at the next election. They boasted that they could deliver at least 50,000 votes, and stated that in some cases they were prepared to offer their own candidates.

The new political movement, which will advance its program under the banners of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Rhode Island, will become a major political factor in the opinion of observers, if it is able to control the votes of its membership, which would be sufficient to assure victory to any candidate, because of the even division of power between Republicans and Democrats in this State.

Big Membership

Recently the C. I. O. reported a membership of more than 28,000 in Rhode Island. This figure was topped by a few thousand by the A. F. of L. There seems to be no question but that the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, which has organized almost everyone from street sweepers to mill workers in that city, can muster 10,000 votes. It is generally agreed that the organization, controlled by its president, Joseph Schmetz, changed the political picture in Rhode Island's spindle city last election. Mr. Schmetz is a vice-president of the newly formed Non-Partisan League.

Especially annoying to both Democratic administration leaders and those who direct the Republican State Central Committee is the fact that their "key men," depended upon to deliver the labor votes to one or the other party, are prominently connected with the new labor political setup.

McCoy a Candidate?

The entrance into the picture of William L. Connolly, president of the State Branch of the A. F. of L., is giving political bosses no little concern. He has been closely associated with Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, a Democrat who has openly declared opposition to the regular organization of his party. Reports were today that the League might soon advance Mr. McCoy for Governor.

One regular political leader declared that there was "one hope" of halting the fast-spreading movement of labor for a place in the political sun, and that was inability to raise funds.

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Send 15c today for new book, "Rounding Out the Meal." 150 delightful recipes. Joseph Burnett Co., 437D St., Boston.

Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

Dean Plimpton, that is "useful both to the student and the university, and is also the most satisfactory form of student employment, being entirely within the university and under its control." He urged in his report that funds for this plan be continued annually as a feature of Harvard's student aid program, and that the funds be increased if possible.

Saw Liner Bombed

Writing in the latest Harvard Alumni Bulletin, Maj. P. H. Sherwood '15, a retired army officer, gives his personal account of the recent bombing of the steamer President Hoover by Japanese aviators off Shanghai.

"My family and I were sitting together on our deck chairs on the promenade deck when we saw three more planes approaching us," said Major Sherwood. "The three planes made power dives at us, evidently coming very close, as the roar of the motors was terrific. The bombs made a whistling screech as they fell, and all the passengers agreed later that they seemed a long time coming down. The planes then circled around and made more dives at us. I think they dropped six bombs in all. The first three, which landed on the starboard side, gave sufficient warning to passengers to get below before the shrapnel began to fly from the bursting bombs.

"Then two more fell on the port side, right by the ship, and these did a great deal of damage, shattering portholes and punching holes in the side of the ship from the bridge to the waterline. All the lifeboats on that side had holes in them. Then finally came a direct hit just beside the smokestack; and it was lucky it did not go down it. That one tore a hole through the deck and ripped up everything within 20 feet of where it struck."

Judge Dismisses Suit for Relief

Judge Arthur W. Dolan of the Supreme Court today dismissed without prejudice the petition for a writ of mandamus brought by Gordon Wiles of Burlington, Mass., to compel the town to furnish welfare aid for him, his wife and seven children.

The petition was dismissed when Kenneth L. Johnson, counsel for Mr. Wiles, advised the court that the selectmen had voted last night to grant the aid Mr. Wiles requested.

The court's ruling, "without prejudice" gives the petitioner the right to seek redress at any later date.

Car Insurance

(Continued from Page 9)

ciations, the American Automobile Club, local branch, would adopt a system of financial responsibility which gives every motorist one accident before he is required to show his financial ability to pay for the damage he might cause in the future.

On one point, practically every source of information was agreed, namely, that the Massachusetts law probably provided the most complete coverage for motorists against damage that others cause. And protection, according to Mr. Goodwin, is the essential "and only purpose of insurance with an equitable distribution of the costs spread over the entire body of policy holders."

Mr. Goodwin cited fire insurance as an example. He declared that bonuses were not given to persons with no fire records. Likewise, penalty rates are not applied, he added, to persons who have fires in their homes. But he failed to take into consideration the principle of fire insurance which allows lower rates for certain types of buildings and breaks up its rate scales into dozens of classes according to the risks involved.

Under the driver safety awards, those with clean slates would obtain 15 per cent bonuses at the end of the year. Under Mr. DeCelles' plan, motorists in three classes would pay higher rates according to the number of accidents in which they are involved. Under another plan to be placed before the next Legislature, a flat rate would be established in Massachusetts and penalty rates adopted for those who get into trouble.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

and Providence, R. I., are among municipalities using them.

Report on Deficit

Mr. Wilson also introduced an order requesting the City Treasurer, through the Mayor, to report the city's cash deficit for each year from 1932 to 1937, inclusive. The order also asked reports on the operating deficit, number of vacancies which have occurred and which have been filled during this five-year period; and the city's annual outstanding gross debt. The order revealed that the gross debt to November of this year was reported as $128,838,401.55 as against $133,391,339.81 for 1936.

Mr. Wilson later explained that he intends to use the information obtained for the purpose of a "blast" against present taxation, when Mr. Tobin assumes office. The Councillor expects to put through orders then which will give Boston a larger share of the gas tax and shift some of the tax burden from real estate to personal property.

The executive session of yesterday's council meeting was concerned with the matter of a party the councillors decided to give themselves—at their own expense. It has been customary, in times past, for the outgoing Mayor to entertain outgoing councillors but it appears Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has decided not to do this.

Unfinished Business

There were five matters of unfinished business on the agenda for the Council's public sessions and they were dispatched with more than usual celerity.

With but one or two dissenting votes on each issue, members voted to order the City Treasurer to borrow $1,500,000 for current expenses on 1937 tax warrants; to confirm several Mansfield appointments; approve borrowing $75,000 for sewage construction by the Department of Public Works; to sell nine parcels of tax title properties.

Action on the appointment of Charles J. McGrath as a city constable was delayed because Councillor James E. Agnew said his committee was not ready to report.

"I know the man and I know his family," volunteered Councillor Martin H. Tobin, "and I think he should be confirmed."

After slight debate, Councillor Shattuck raised the heretofore overlooked question as to whether Mr. McGrath's services are necessary. He reminded the Council that Mr. Mansfield has gone beyond the limit of any other Mayor in increasing the police department.

John D. Beaufort

An Epicure rose to his feet,
Said, "Madam, your gravy's a treat."
"You can thank GRAVY MASTER
For such a repast, sir,"
Said she, "so just sit down and eat!"

A teaspoonful of GRAVY MASTER added to your gravy turns it a rich golden brown, gives it zestful flavor. Pure. Economical. For FREE Recipe Folder on Good Gravy, containing 24 prize winning recipes, write to Dryden & Palmer, Dept. C8-2, Long Island City, N. Y.

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NEW FOODS FOR OLD!
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MILLBROOK CLUB . . . also all RADIO flavors including SARSAPARILLA, LEMON AND LIME, ROOT BEER, GRAPE AND STRAWBERRY.

Prices for contents only

6	28 OZ. BOTS.	49¢	
3	LGE. 24 OZ. BOTS.	25¢	
Ginger Ale	Millbrook Pale Dry	12	12 OZ. BOTS. 59¢
Club Soda	Millbrook Club	6	12 OZ. BOTS. 30¢
Lime Rickey	Millbrook Club	6	12 OZ. BOTS. 30¢

All prices for contents only

Holiday Candies

5¢ CANDY BARS TO FILL THE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS

O Henry - Milkyway - Nestles - Hershey's - Bit-o-Honey - Old Nick - Boisters and many others. 6 FOR 19¢

Chocolate Chips	Molasses Centers	14 OZ. PKG. 29¢
Sweethome Chocolates		1 LB. BOX 29¢
Millbrook Chocolates		1 LB. BOX 39¢
Hard Candy	Choice of 4 Assortments	1 LB. JAR 25¢
Chocolates	HAPPY HOLIDAY	5 LB. BOX $1.49
Chocolates	CHRISTMAS GIFT PACKAGE	5 LB. BOX 99¢
Peppermint Patties		1 LB. BOX 25¢
Ribbon Candy		2 LB. BOX 33¢
Christmas Stockings		EACH 10¢

Choice Fruit Cake

Unexcelled Quality . . . Rich in Fancy Fruits and Nuts . . . Special Prices

SMALL SIZE	1 LB. 2 OZS.	27¢
MEDIUM SIZE	2 LBS. 6 OZS.	69¢
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A Real Value Price For Contents

MOXIE 2 LGE. BOTS. 25¢

RAISINS	SEEDED OR SEEDLESS	3 15 OZ PKGS. 25¢
CHEESE	MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY LB.	25¢ 2 LBS. 49¢
OCEAN SPRAY	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 OZ. TINS 23¢
CURRANTS	PLUMP TENDER Full Weight Packages	11 OZ. PKG. 14¢
SQUASH	FINAST . . IDEAL FOR A CHRISTMAS PIE	NO. 2½ TIN 10¢
MIXED NUTS	A CHOICE ASSORTMENT	LB. 25¢
WALNUTS	DIAMOND LARGE BUDDED 2 LBS.	45¢ LB. 23¢
DOUGHNUTS	PLAIN OR SUGARED	2 DOZ. 29¢
SWEET CIDER	GAL. JUG 37¢	½ GAL. JUG. 23¢
BELL'S SEASONING	For the Holiday Poultry	1½ OZ. CTN. 9¢
FINAST DATES	PITTED	2 7¼ OZ. PKGS. 19¢
DROMEDARY	PITTED DATES Also Pasteurized	2 7¼ OZ. PKGS. 23¢
FINAST PRUNES	EXTRA LARGE	2 2 LB. PKGS. 35¢
POPCORN	DECORATE THE CHRISTMAS TREE	1 LB Cellophane BAG 12¢
HORMEL SOUPS	VEGETABLE or VEGETABLE BEEF	3 PINT TINS 25¢

CANNED PEAS

STANDARD	3	No. 2 Tins 25¢
YOR GARDEN	2	No. 2 Tins 33¢
CORN Finast Whole Kernel Vacuum Packed	2	12 Oz. Tins 23¢

MINCE MEAT

FINAST	3	9 Oz. Pkgs. 25¢
NONE SUCH	2	9 Oz. Pkgs. 23¢
WHIPPLES Ready for the pie		32 Oz. Jar 27¢

CITRON PEEL	LEMON or ORANGE PEELS . . . Also Mixed Fruits	7 OZ. PKG. 10¢
SPECIAL COMMONS	N. B. C.	LB PKG. 19¢
HONEY PECAN BUNS		PKG. 17¢
ROYAL ASSORTMENT		PKG. 23¢
PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S	46 OZ. TIN 29¢
PINEAPPLE	FINAST Sliced or Crushed	2 NO. 2½ TINS 39¢

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A World's Fair of the Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

So brisk has been the popular response to the combination of art exhibit, dance performances, lectures and motion picture screenings known as Dance International 1900-1937, now current at Rockefeller Center, that there is talk of its being repeated as an annual event, perhaps of being preserved as the nucleus of an even larger and more complete display of international dance activities at the World's Fair to open in New York in April, 1939.

At present it is a world's fair of the dance in little—and not so very little either. The exposition of sculptures and paintings, etchings, drawings and photographs, books, fabrics, costumes, dolls, wire puppets, masks and mise en scènes, all inspired by or related to the dance, occupies a series of galleries on the second floor of the International Building.

It has been tastefully arranged and invitingly presented by the connoisseur, Commander C. M. Girard, a Swiss-Italian who has spent his life commuting between countries, now as architect restoring a famous church or villa in Italy, now as art expert or critic delivering the decisive judgment, but always, in whatever the country of his sojourn, at least knee-deep in the field of art.

The result of his long experience is felt in the colossal achievement of setting forth the heterogeneous items, gathered from approximately 40 nations, as advantageously as possible in the space allotted.

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The visitor is greeted with a vista of bright picture-hung walls, based by potted ferns and evergreens and trailing with ivy vines, a vista that is enlivened by glowing sculptures of innumerable colors, shapes and sizes, and further relieved from the pall of museum monotony by screens and benches, cabinets and décors.

That first impact of bewilderment that is bound to assail one at any crowded art show soon resolves into a sense of quiet pleasure as one gradually realizes that here is something to be enjoyed, not labored over.

The sculptures have far the best of it. And not only because of the greater dynamic values inherent in the three-dimensional form. There is the finished work of Malvina Hoffman, capped by one panel from her aluminum bas-relief frieze of Pavlova and Mordkin in "Bacchanale." This frieze was modelled from life years ago and shown for the first time anywhere in Richmond, Virginia, last March. Why it was not shown in full here, the ideal spot for it, is one of those questions that can be answered only by a harassed management. And probably lack of space is the answer. A photographic reproduction of the entire frieze gives a good idea of its rhythmic continuity.

There are any number of covetable statuettes and figurines, in brass and bronze, silver, wood, terra cotta and plaster—one tiny pair, "Dancing Figure" and "Study of Uday Shan-Kar" by George Henshaw Childs, looking especially precious in a glass case. Some of the more striking pieces are the unconventional ones entered for competition, like the two small figures, "Leap" in black walnut and "Czardas" in redwood, by S. A. Bauer; the large hammered copper bas-relief, "Dance Hystérique," by Saul Balzerman; and the stunning white plaster "Allegro Vivace," which from its exuberant vitality suggests that its model must have been Tamiris.

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Yet, the Ceramic in Turquoise of Martha Graham's "Lamentation," by Simon Moselsio, is a jewel among the invited exhibits that cannot be overlooked, as is the "Dancing Chords," vivacious bronze figures on a black ramp, by Mme. Leo Ziemssen Moll.

Some of the larger paintings are pretty weak. But there are fine examples of Abraham Walkowitz's water color sketches of Isadora Duncan, of Rodin's and Grandjouan's studies of the same subject. There is the Serge Lifar collection of art related to the Diaghileff Ballet Russe, Diego Rivera's set of amusing designs for the Ballet "H. P.", and most amusing of all, a satirical "Picasso Ballet," done by Theodore G. Haupt, which with his saucy "Dance to a Daisy" is among the competitive numbers. Again the competitors wield lively implements against the accepted classics. In this competition, by the way, visitors to the exposition are invited to vote for their favorites, and those whose taste most closely matches that of the jurors will receive prizes.

However, the point of the exposition is the spirit of the dance rather than technical proficiency in the graphic arts, a celebration of the great names and times of dance from 1900 to today. It is in effect, a dancers', not a painters' and sculptors' holiday, though painters and sculptors have so largely contributed to it.

In a little improvised cinema in the rear of the exposition rooms are held hourly shows of dances of all nations, mostly coming through in excerpts from full-length pictures. In the two shows I saw, it was notable that though the Russians dance with a mighty vigor, and other Europeans with pictorial charm, they do not yet present dances with the flair that is Hollywood's. The most ordinary dancing Hollywood can gloss into glamour. And the championship of film dancing is still held by Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies," wherein fantasy, not realism, holds sway.

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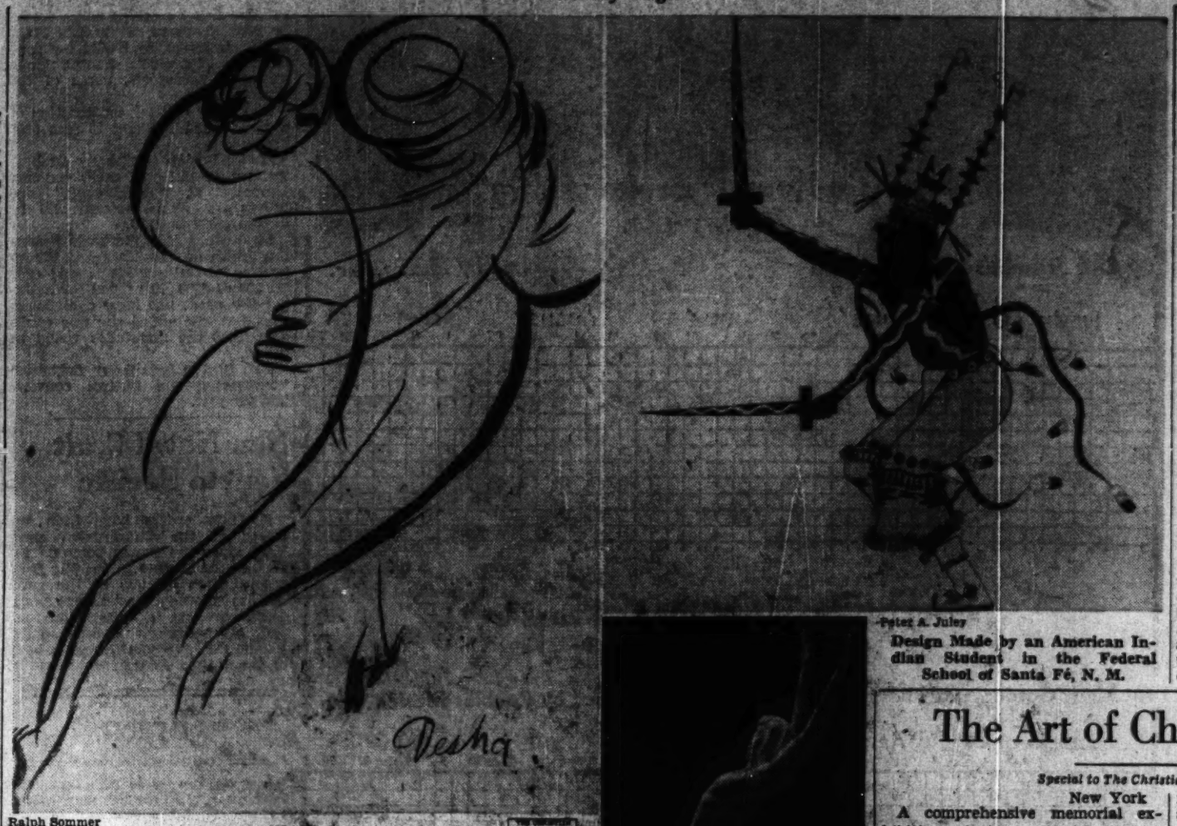
From this democratic milieu, where schoolgirls pour in of an afternoon at a nominal entrance fee, and matrons, fumbling with their catalogs, say they are not sure they get the point the artist intended but they like this and that, it is an abrupt change to the pomp and glitter of the Rainbow Room high in the RKO Building across the way, where the series of folk dances called "Dancing Round the World" is performed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, and prominent American dancers illustrate their several approaches to their art.

The folk dances are performed largely by members of the Folk Festival Council of New York, who can claim to be descendants from the Old World, who can retain much of the native flavor. The costumes and steps have the look of authenticity, the cries and songs, the sound. But somehow the Rainbow Room is not very folksy and the small circle for dancing, surrounded by luxurious tables and insinuatingly obsequious waiters, seems more suitable for the dreaming adagio of a fashionable dancing team than for the hearty dance expression of the people. So too, the modern dancers, with their slant at social consciousness, their concern for things that matter, seem out of place.

However, there has to be a first time. The second Dance International will doubtless correct all the present mistakes and, quite humanly, commit new ones. One urgent need, to keep faith with their title, is to find room for an evening of foreign dancers among their gala events.

The "Evening of Ballet," with its American personnel, came off brilliantly on Dec. 12. The "Evening of Modern Dance," to take place at the Center Theater on Jan. 2, with Ruth St. Denis honoring the program in her "White Jade" and "Black and Gold Sari," the Humphrey-Weidman company producing their exciting "Theater Piece," and Martha Graham, Hanya Holm and Tamiris in offerings not yet announced, will be the culminating burst of glory to this extremely significant and mainly successful venture.



Ralph Sommer

Impression of the Tango, by Desha, Shown at the Dance International

The Cincinnati Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

Since the musical life in a city like Cincinnati gravitates about its Symphony Orchestra, a brief résumé of its activities during the five-weeks-old season—its forty-third—is in order. With the opening of its subscription series Eugene Goossens began his seventh year as conductor of the orchestra.

Several changes have been made in personnel this year. Walter Heermann, for many years one of the first-stand cellists, has replaced Karl Kirksmith, who resigned at the close of last season as leader of the section. The former's brother, Emil, is concertmaster. Erik Kahlson, former first-desk violist of the Cleveland Orchestra, has taken the place occupied by Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, who also resigned. Jean Musick, Herbert Jenkel and Vojmir Attl have become the new first hornist, tuba player and harpist respectively.

The first concert of the series of 16 pairs offered the Second Symphonies of Beethoven and Sibelius, also two Bach chorale preludes orchestrated by Vittorio Gui and Berlioz's "Roman Carnival."

A week later Rachmaninoff was soloist with the orchestra—his first appearance here in this capacity for 27 years. He played Beethoven's Concerto No. 1 in C and his own Rhapsodie on a Theme of Paganini. Evidently the presence of a great artist had its stimulating effect on both conductor and men, for they carried their enthusiasm into excellently turned-out performances of Handel's Overture to the "Occasional" Oratorio, Prokofieff's Classical Symphony and Strauss's "Don Juan." This concert proved one of the most exciting in recent years.

The third pair of concerts Nov. 5-6 brought Richard Crooks as soloist in Bach's air, "If Thou Be Near," Beethoven's "Adelaïde" and two arias from "Manon." Mr. Goossens introduced as a novelty a Symphony in A of Boccherini, which according to its publishers had never before been performed in America. The program also included the Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," Turina's "Sinfonia Sevillana" (first time in Cincinnati) and Chabrier's "España."

At the next concerts (Nov. 19-20) Mr. Goossens, who does extraordinarily well with symphonies of the Romantic school, gave a well-conceived performance of Schumann's C major. Following this he presented his compatriots, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, in Mozart's E-flat Concerto and Poulenc's gay and amusing D minor Concerto. With these they achieved a gratifying success. Kodály's "Dances of Galanta" and the Hungarian March from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" completed the program.

Rose Bampton, singing in Cincinnati for the first time as a soprano, proved the center of popular interest in the fifth pair of concerts (Nov. 26-27). She passed the severe test of "Casta Diva" with something to spare and she did well with the less demanding Suicidio from "La Gioconda." There were also songs by Liszt and Cyril Scott and Marietta's Song from Korngold's "Die Tote Stadt." The performance of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, which opened the concert, bore out the remark made above about Mr. Goossens's predilection for the Romantic symphonies and his success with them. He took occasion to give to the season subscribers an opportunity of hearing Delius's "North Country Sketches," exquisitely played.

American Historical Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the framing of the Constitution of the United States, a notable exhibition of historical portraits has been assembled by the Sesquicentennial Commission, headed by Representative Sol Bloom, under authority of Congress. This exhibition, including portraits not only of framers of the Constitution, the deputies to the Convention of 1787, but of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, members of their families and associates, a fine and dignified assemblage, opened with a private view in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., on Nov. 27 and will continue until Feb. 1.

Obviously, this exhibition has been set forth with patriotic purpose and its interest is two-fold, but from any standpoint it is a distinguished and important event. The personages represented are the builders of the Republic, the paintings are by artists who, with comparatively little training and small opportunity to derive from tradition, achieved masterpieces in many instances unsurpassed by the more learned and sophisticated painters who have succeeded them. In the presence of these works one is moved with wonder as well as admiration.

There are, in this exhibition, more than 150 oil paintings, besides miniatures, drawings and silhouettes; and, to lend background, a few miscellaneous belongings, such as articles of silver and pewter, tableware, candlesticks and the like, snuff boxes, needle work and so on have been added effectively. The credit for the selection and arrangement go to Mrs. McCook Knox, chairman of the portrait committee, who is especially versed in early American art and the author of an historical work on Sharples, but she has been well supported in her efforts by her committee, on which are John Hill Morgan, authority on art of the early Republic; David Matteson, historian, and others of like distinction.

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Also, lenders have been most generous. Important, in fact invaluable, canvases have come not only from public institutions but from private owners; indeed, the majority are from the latter source, in many instances the homes of descendants of those portrayed, works which have never before been exhibited and in all probability may not again be so shown. Loans have come from the Federal Government, the states of New York and Maryland, the cities of Boston and New York; from historical societies of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia; from Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale, North Carolina and Georgia universities, as well as from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery, Baltimore Museum, Museum of the City of New York, and Worcester Museum. For the most part, the paintings shown are in excellent condition and have escaped, mercifully, the despoiling hand of the restorer.

Obviously, when the purpose is primarily historical, one does not expect the artistic standard to be upheld uniformly high, but it has been notably taken into account in this exhibition. The artistic excellence of the works shown is little short of astounding. From the walls of the four galleries, which this exhibition fills, look down upon the visitor not mere effigies of the leaders in thought and action 150 years ago, but living personalities, characterful and diverse.

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And who were the painters? Among the earliest, Feke, Smibert, Wollaston; then Benjamin West and Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, the Peales, Pine, Earl, Wright, Pratt; Hesselius and Theus and Malbone in the South; Francis Hopkinson, who was himself a Signer of the Declaration of Independence as well as painter and lawyer; Healy, Harding, Jarvis and Neagle working in the early part of the nineteenth century; St. Memin and his forerunner in Paris, Chrétien. A galaxy of stars who little dreamed, in most instances, of the actual merit of their work—gold- and silver-smiths, coach and sign painters who raised their craft to an art to meet an immediate and urgent demand.

Happily, the habit of having one's portrait painted, and well, was common custom in Colonial America and the days to follow, hence it was possible to make the representation in this exhibition exceedingly wide, including, impartially, leaders in New England, the middle states and the South. It was a happy idea to include portraits of "the ladies," whose likenesses distinctly grace the show. To list those represented, the painters and the lenders, would be to present a mere catalogue, but it may be interesting to know that there are 12 Gilbert Stuarts, 11 Charles Wilson Peales, 6 Sullys, 5 Wollastons, 5 Earls and 5 Copleys—the last including the Hancock and the Samuel Adams lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Among those portrayed are, of course, Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, Hamilton, Carroll, Clinton, Clymer, Duane, Franklin, Heyward, Pinckney, Rufus King, Latimer, Laurens, Livingston, McKean, Marshall, Mason, Mifflin, Morris, Rutledge, and Van Cortlandt. Historically and artistically, this exhibition is epoch-marking.

L. M.

"Allegro Vivace," by Moissaye Marans

'Roméo et Juliette' Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

One more of the "revivals" promised for the present season of Metropolitan Opera has now been exhibited. On the evening of Dec. 16 Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette" was presented for the first time at the Metropolitan since January, 1935, and with two or three exceptions every singer in the long list was new to the local cast. In particular, Richard Crooks and Bidu Sayão were inviting favor in the name parts.

Though I confess that I think somewhat better of "Roméo et Juliette" than I once did—the French may not be wholly wrong in preferring it to "Faust"—this restoration of the work to immediate activity would be less deserving of comment if it had not once been a sustaining pillar of the Metropolitan repertory. Older operagoers never tire of telling about those glorious days of 40 years ago when Jean de Reszké was a very prince of Romeos and for his Juliet could choose an Eames, a Melba, or a Sembrich. Nor are Edouard de Reszké, the Friar Laurence, and Pol Plançon, the Capulet, left a prey to dumb forgetfulness.

More recently "Roméo et Juliette" has fared less well in Broadway's yellow temple of the muses. To be sure, we have observed charming Juliets in Geraldine Farrar and Lucrezia Bori, and the Friar Laurence of Léon Rothier has zealously conserved the noble traditions of French style. But some important elements of the casting have been unfortunate—as, for instance, an Italian tenor or baritone endeavoring in a peculiarly Gallic part to accommodate himself to a restricting style and an alien tongue. The present revival possesses, in any case, the advantage of certain leading singers schooled in the French tradition.

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Mr. Crooks, for instance, has been at pains to become proficient in the language and the style of the work, and with gratifying results. His singing was authentic in manner and diction and often delightful in phrasing and tone. Also his growth as an actor was agreeably in evidence. Miss Sayão, French-trained, was also easily at home in the language and style. But her singing was small-scale, communicating little, and she dressed Juliet less like a damsel of Renaissance Verona than like an aspirant for the movies.

John Brownlee, with his valuable experience at the Paris Opéra, had all the requisites for Mercutio except fresh and fluid tone. But at any rate he injected animation into a somewhat slumbrous occasion. Lucielle Browning made a pleasing page and the audience seemed to like immensely the Italianate Friar Laurence of Ezio Pinza. The pall of dullness that incontestably hung over the performance was due in part to the prevailing lack of excitement in the orchestra, presided over by Maurice de Abravanel. Yet in two respects the presentation was gratifyingly superior to the sagging Metropolitan average—I mean the scenery and the stage management.

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Nothing could well have been more inept than most of the scenery exhibited when "La Traviata" emerged for the first time in the Metropolitan's new season at the matinée of Dec. 11. That blemish would have been less conspicuous if enough of the singing had commanded attention. However, Nino Martini's vocal efforts as Alfredo were hardly of a sort to bring joy to his hearers, and if Vina Bovy, the Violetta, was oftener in tune than he, she seldom set forth the full musical possibilities of her role for long at a time. Fortunately, John Charles Thomas, making his first appearance with the company this season, was there to comport himself with dignity and sing a noble Giorgio Germont, and there was an admirable conductor in Ettore Panizza.

Art of a really exalted nature gave distinction to the Philadelphia Orchestra's Carnegie Hall concert on the evening of Dec. 14, conducted by Leopold Stokowski. The second half of the program was given over entirely to orchestral transcriptions by Mr. Stokowski, ending with his magnificent version of Bach's C minor Organ Passacaglia, and these gave some of the purest musical pleasure of the year.

The first half of a concert remarkable for excellent execution offered two meritorious American works—a suite from Robert McBride's ballet, "Show Piece," and the latest symphony, in G minor, "Song of a New Race," of William Grant Still.

Dublin Sees New Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Two new plays and one new author have come to light in the last few days. At the Abbey, Paul Vincent Carroll contributed a one-acter, "The Coggerers," which is a little cameo. At the Gate, Andrew Ganly made his début with "Murder, Like Charity, . . ."

Mr. Carroll's setting is the entrance hall of a public library in Dublin on the morning of Easter Monday, 1916. All around are busts of patriots, from Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald to Parnell. The librarian passes through and the charwoman comes to her morning work. She is accustomed to holding imaginary conversations with the busts, which she calls "coggerers." This particular morning, however, the busts really speak. They sense the external atmosphere.

The librarian is leaving. We get a glimpse of uniform under his overcoat. The busts tell the woman that she will never see him again. She talks about her son, whom she believes to be at home in bed. She is informed that he is "out there." She refuses to believe until the lad staggers in wounded. By chance, he crawls to an empty pedestal marked "O'Connell." He wants to live to grow taller than his father. He passes on. The mother weeps. She is chided by Emmet, who tells her that she must now think of the boy as one of them. Realization of what her boy has become exalts her. Reverently and with awe, she goes, leaving him with them—in his niche. That is all.

Local of atmosphere though it may be, in its theme the play is universal. The lowliest may be a hero and the humblest may be exalted.

At the Gate, Mr. Ganly has written a play which, if it has its imperfections of construction, should cause discussion of his central character, Janet. Janet is perhaps one of the most baffling women seen on the stage since Ibsen gave us Hedda Gabler and Susan Glaspell, Clare in "The Verge." A family group, consisting of a father, his daughter, his son and his sister-in-law, and a young man, are discussing the murder of a woman by her husband, who had always been regarded as a quiet little man. The young man ventures the theory that, freed of conventions, everybody has an inner self that would rule and lead to things usually shrunk from. The lights fade and we again meet this family.

Janet becomes the dominating figure. With selfishness as her driving force, she dramatizes herself at every turn. She dominates all with whom she comes into contact by demonstrative affection or by steel-cold aloofness. In every situation and under all circumstances, she sees herself as a heroine and she tolerates nothing and nobody who does not fit into her scheme. Approach to her is impossible except as she wishes and permits. In short, Janet is a woman of so many sides that it becomes a "star" part and it calls for an actress of wide experience and artistic stature.

Unfortunately, Hilton Edwards cast for it Shiela May, who struck the wrong note from the very start. Janet, as Miss May played her, was an impossibly wayward girl, who made both her father and husband, played respectively by Hilton Edwards and Micéal MacLiammoir, weaklings. Instead of being on a high, unapproachable level, she came down to that of those over whom she should tower, and she pulled the whole construction down about her.

J. J. H.

Peter A. Juley

Design Made by an American Indian Student in the Federal School of Santa Fé, N. M.

The Art of Charles Demuth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A comprehensive memorial exhibition of the work of Charles Demuth, American water colorist and painter, newly opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art, pays merited honor to an artist of unusual sensibility. It consists of more than 100 water colors, oils and drawings, covering his career from 1912 to 1934, and presents a fine selection of his flower subjects, for which he was best known and most appreciated. Various illustrations and architectural studies in abstract designs, which similarly attracted keenly the interest of collectors in the modern field, also are shown. All these the museum has hung attractively, using five of its galleries for the exhibition.

Demuth, who was by nature inclined toward intimate creative work in painting and drawing, occupied a somewhat sheltered place in art. He did not go out boldly into the world in the manner of so many other artists of his generation, nor did he paint pictures which impressed observers with his profundity or even his vitality. A close student of life, however, in his studies of circus people and other contemporary types, he was a sensitive draftsman and colorist who charmed as much as he persuaded with his ability to paint and draw.

Born in 1883 at Lancaster, Penna., Demuth was the son of descendants of early settlers of the region who came to America from Germany early in the eighteenth century. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy under Anshutz, Chase and Breckenridge. Two trips abroad added to his knowledge. Although he passed several summers, from 1914 to 1921, painting at Provincetown, Mass., Demuth lived and worked almost entirely in Lancaster.

The qualities which won him favor are fully shown in the water colors of flowers, which outnumber all other subjects in the exhibition. Nearly all of these, as well as the architectural studies and illustrations, have been lent by collectors and museums. In flower painting Demuth's distinction is attributable to his exquisite touch and delicate, informal sense of the subject, quite as much as to his charming color.

In the earlier part of his career Mr. Demuth was interested considerably in the circus, and the show illustrates this subject with a number of water color drawings of acrobats, jugglers and other performers, not such as one usually sees sketched from the life but designed and created in rhythmical lines and colors which are wholly the artist's own response to the original forms and patterns. Much the same is true of his illustrations, also drawn and colored. It was soon after his return from Europe in 1914 that he began making illustrations, purely as independent creations, from the writings of Zola, Henry James and Wedekind. The samples from James's "The Turn of the Screw" and "The Beast in the Jungle" may or may not have evolved from the contemporary French fashion, but with due allowance for their brittle drawing and curious distortions, they are nonetheless works of peculiar sensitivity and charm.

Demuth visited Bermuda in 1917, and there painted the first of the series of semi-abstract architectural compositions which one sees here in a row of water colors of clustered roof tops. The results are achieved with great taste and precision. But more representative of this phase—or at least much more ambitious—is the group of oils painted later in the United States, continuing the abstract idea with the use of industrial structures and churches.

Controversial Art in London

By Jan Gordon

London

The latest artistic controversy centers round the newly unveiled Haig Memorial in Whitehall. Already involved in sharp criticism during its somewhat long period of gestation, the large equestrian statue, once in situ, has roused Britain on one side to passionate protest and on the other to as vehement defense.

Perhaps the chief problem resolves itself into this: "How far should an artist, commissioned to design an avowedly popular monument, submit himself to those edicts of realistic representation to which the man-in-the-street is accustomed?" In private art we have gone far ahead of the dictum, ne sutor ultra crepidam. On the subject of the equestrian statue, horse breeders—and we have not a few in Britain—are the most clamorously critical. Admittedly the problem of the horse as monument, especially that of the modern thoroughbred with its so slender legs, is almost insuperable for the sculptor. Yet one feels that the liberties which Mr. Hardiman has taken with his horse, the small size and awkward position of the head and the unrelated action of fore and hind legs, could have been accepted monumentally had they been built up into a totally impressive rhythmical unity, as, for example, are the parts of the Colleoni Monument in Venice. Unfortunately this complete rhythm is missing.

Nevertheless, although not the best equestrian statue set up in London, this is by no means the worst. Although the actions of the front half and of the hinder half are dissociated, both the front and the hinder views by themselves are impressive. These are just the points of view from which the monument will be most naturally and frequently seen by the man-in-the-street. Sideways on, it is disappointing, but how many passing Londoners will bother to twist their heads to look sideways at a street monument?

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Another controversy has been raised by the exhibition at Agnew's Gallery of the decorations originally designed by one of our finest painters, Duncan Grant, for the Queen Mary, but rejected by the committee. In all the learned professions, the customer has so often proved to be in the wrong that one almost is tempted to make the rule invariable, especially when it concerns a thing as fragile as taste. In this case there are, I feel, strong elements for doubt. Yet although some objections to their use as decorations for the Queen Mary may be valid they do not affect the question of their value as creative art.

But here again, though the attempt has been bold, I am not sure of its complete success. Mr. Grant is a man of several styles. He can paint in constructed volumes as exemplified by the fine "Fitzroy Street," a figure in a studio; he can be wittily descriptive as in "Decorative Panel"; he can be abstract as in "Design (61)"; he can use flattened conventionalisms as in "Design for Musical Decoration," but in the large panels he has combined all the conventions at once without giving a sense that the different conventions are interrelated in a coherent plan with the arabesque and the color scheme, as, for instance, is the use of description and convention combined in Uccello's "The Rout of San Romano." But many of the studies for the decorations are brilliant on the scale at which Duncan Grant works best.

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Owing to financial conditions, the influx of fine examples of the recent Frenchmen continues. Rosenberg and Helft have given us a really impressive show of Degas, to which the smaller Adams Gallery has added another containing things of less importance but of great supplementary interest. Pascin, that mysterious Bulgarian, has been shown for the first time in London at the Leger Gallery, while the Lefevre Gallery improves our growing knowledge of Cézanne by a fine set of water colors, including four of La Montagne Ste. Victoire, and of Derain with a set of 10 brilliant chromatic studies of London River executed in 1907, and never before exhibited except in America.

Of the younger British artists note should be taken of an inventive group, John Cole, Vivian Cole, Michael Foley and Hamish Macpherson, who are holding their second exhibition at Picture Hire, Ltd., Brook Street. All these use what might be called the expressionist-descriptive formula, Michael Foley going perhaps furthest in experiment and Hamish Macpherson being the most prolific.

At the Leger Gallery Miss Eleanor Best might be cited as almost the anthesis of these four. She belongs to a clearly defined and well accepted school developed from the Slade-Westminster outlook of Sickertian times. Beyond the natural limits of this technique she makes few excursions but within it she reveals a charming competence, as in the "Figure near Table," "Greenwich" or "Yellow and Brown." But in "Regatta Day, S. Devon" she suddenly shows a gleam of extra vision which encourages one to beg her to make a few more experiments along this line of seeing.

There Are a Few, Kind Sir

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Dorothy Day Wendell has noticed that the pretty stories famous actresses and actors sometimes tell of their pasts are quite different from the actual circumstances. She has thought there ought to be a good play in the discrepancies, and so she has written something called "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden." It is not all she hoped.

Such things need a cleverer satirical treatment than she is able to give them. Her heroine is a newly famous actress seen at various times throughout the play in the act of being interviewed by a number of sycophantic newspaper folk, badly characterized and a disgrace to their profession. And for the most part badly acted, too. They are asking her silly questions, and her press agent suggests that she tell them the lovely stories she told him, stories considered by all present quite unusual though, as the author does not bother to point out, they are stale nonsense. Presumably the newspaper men and women are fascinated by the fact that as a child she liked to pretend to play "Romeo and Juliet" with her brother, using a pretty garden fence as balcony.

This story she starts to tell when the scene changes and we see, instead of the enchanting Southern garden, the backyard of a tenement. Her mother takes in washing, her brother is a potential crook and she reads trash of the moment. But there is a fence and there is mention of "Romeo and Juliet." Her brother is caught and sent to jail.

Now we go back to the interview, and the beautiful lady tells of her play-acting in a convent. Another scene change and we see a reformatory for girls. Here the action is much more dramatic than anything else in the play, the characterization more nearly true, the effects more efficiently achieved. It is the play's best scene and the girls who play the roles play them surprisingly well.

Back to the interview again, and the actress is purring over the story of how her great talents were discovered by her present amiable manager. The scene shift this time takes us to a loud night club.

And all the while, as the actress talks, she is suffering sorely, for she has noticed in a paper that her brother has attempted to break jail. At the end she learns that he has been killed. She has to be emotional about this without letting anyone see what she feels, for that would betray her secret and the falsity of the stories she has told.

The piece should be hilariously satirical, but it isn't. Miss Wendell has only the idea for her play, little of the skill with which to write it. Arthur Sircom directed it, succeeding only with the reformatory scene. Watson Barratt has given it the proper settings. George Bushar and John Tuerk present it at the Mansfield Theater.

Doris Nolan plays the famous actress, managing competently the required changes in speech and character. Constance McKay is one of the newspaper women. But the most successful of the players are two of the girls in the reformatory, the one called Clem, played by Ann Thomas, and another, a little girl incarcerated for shoplifting, the best player of the evening, though it is impossible to tell from the program who she is. And Alan Bunce plays very pleasantly as the rich and amiable young man who makes Miss Nolan famous.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Can the Critic Be 'Kind' in a World Not Packed With Geniuses?

The Honest Critic, Watchdog of the Arts, Is Often Made To See That Parents and 'Friends' Wish Only Praise

By Dorothy Adlow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a certain immunity enjoyed by an art critic. In the nature of the trade, it is quite essential that he be objective. The point of view maintained is for the most part detached, since nothing personal should come between this professional spectator and the works of art upon which he comments. The pictures are studied and estimated for what they say, and the effective manner in which it is said, with no consideration for the struggle and effort with which they were contrived. The art critic's value professionaly lies in his detached and unprejudiced estimation. And there are times when it is necessary in making faithful report to one's readers, to be stern, or worse still, indifferent.

Not a Simple Decision

The part of one's being which is art critic must occasionally be ignored, but only outside working hours. Not a day passes on which one's sympathetic comment, one's feeling of charity, one's parental instincts are not invoked, and the critic is torn between inexorable regard for one ideal, authentic artistry, and a natural eagerness to be compassionate.

Here, for example, is an exhibition in which the painter is obviously an amateur, who would not show her works publicly in a society better regulated in its program of art. There the pictures hang elaborately framed, numbered, listed, titled. Central position is given a portrait of her mother, thickly and ineptly painted, but executed no doubt with a loving, filial sentiment. It is better than the other portraits which surround it, but it is not good. What shall the critic do? Must it be said that this is inept picture-making, muddled and inarticulate, when it contains so sweet a sentiment and is no doubt the best effort of the painter?

Perhaps a letter in the morning mail calls attention to the fact that someone is exhibiting in a book shop on the hill. If only you knew the struggle, someone writes, the poor fellow has been supporting three motherless children. The pictures, alas, show a pitiable, misguided performer who loves nature, no doubt, but cannot communicate that idea in his pictures. He watches the critic moving slowly before the pictures, and hopes earnestly for a trace of enthusiasm in those expressionless features. He does not wish for compliments, he is thinking of bread. The critic feels a certain agony, the ideas which shoot through the mind are at odds with the waves of feeling which spread over the heart.

During school days, the critic had an art teacher. Once the objects of admiration, the pictures painted by that teacher seem somehow to this former pupil to lack in a certain cohesiveness; the ingredients are there, the calculated color divisions, the neatly laid strokes; but something is lacking. How impertinent, how ungrateful to turn upon one's guide, one's elder, in the name of faithful art criticism!

Then There's the Prodigy Problem

The prodigy problem is a recurrent one. The hopeful parent comes with a wide-eyed little fellow who clutches his portrayal of a sputtering red fire engine. What do you think; can we hope; they all say it is extraordinary. The skeptical answer is fixed tight in the throat; the critic paraphrases the negative reply as soothingly as possible.

Handicraft is a wholesome and salutary occupation. It keeps idle hands busy and sheds happiness upon performers. The critic often recommends the hobby. Sometimes the handicraft made as a hobby is brought for approval. Sometimes the friendly pat on the shoulder is mistaken for critical enthusiasm and complications may result.

Again, perhaps, collective disapproval is expressed by a group of women who exhibit, and apparently expect some comradely co-operation from a woman critic. But she writes as a critic, not as a woman, and is censured for being cold and unsympathetic, even hostile, to her art.

"She Is Kind As She Is Fair"

The critic who dispenses sweet meats of praise too freely soon ceases to be a critic, and the artists themselves, who may personally have enjoyed the panama unfolded for them, grow skeptical. This sort of "charitableness" proves a sign of weakness and in the long run he will find he is hailed not as a critic, but as a good fellow. A critic must insist upon high standards—without compromise. For in the arts there is no compromise, no relaxation from rigorous principles. In the end that critic is kindest who drives that truth home, both to artist and public.

Joseph Dephoure

These Girls of Boston's Chinatown Have Formed a "Better Homes" Group and Study Homemaking and Home Decoration in Evening Classes, Brought Up in the City's Public Schools They Yet Need to Learn to Make Many Special Adjustments Between Their Oriental Background and Occidental Living. Here Is One More Feather in the Cap of Adult Education.

An Evening Course in Homemaking

Girls of Chinatown Form a Better Homes Group for Study and Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It doesn't make much difference what you do as long as you use it intelligently," Donald Smith Feeley was telling his Friday evening class. His audience listened in wrapt attention, silently scribbling a note now and then. They were a group of Chinese girls in Boston, a "Better Homes" group, attending a series of lectures in Chinatown's branch of the public library.

On the table before him the lecturer, who is director of the department of interior decoration at the Modern School of Applied Art, in Boston, and local chairman of "Better Homes in America," placed an attractive, painted box. The wood had been sandpapered, the inside painted a coral red and the outside brown, while an Egyptian border of coral and turquoise blue and black decorated the lid.

"You will be surprised to find how, with a little ingenuity and imagination, you can take some discarded thing about the house and make something quite attractive," Mr. Feeley went on. The Chinese girls looked thoughtful.

"Sometimes you can find a wooden fruit or salad bowl in the ten-cent store. . . ."

Perhaps they could, if they had ten cents, but ten cents is a good deal of money in Chinatown. Some discarded thing they might find, and they might beautify a corner of their homes. Where the family income permits of only two or three rooms for a father and mother and several children it is out of the question to expect a whole room to work on, but a corner—perhaps.

Eager To Learn

"You see," said the art teacher, while eager faces watched him shape the words, "if you first get a corner of a room, then you might find a little table, or a shelf, and begin to build an interesting group of objects. Take this blue cooking bowl which I bought for twenty cents. With a simple design painted on it I shall have an attractive piece of pottery for my living room. We must learn how to use simple, plain surfaces. On the beach I shall gather pebbles for this bowl. They are expensive to buy—forty cents or so—but you can find them on the beach. Then I shall put a narcissus bulb into the bowlful of pebbles. I have a strip of gold-colored cloth to put under the bowl, and behind it perhaps I shall hang a mirror with a frame painted red."

The girls who were attending high school, and the girls who were working as assistants in beauty shops, and those who were running errands in department stores, for they were from 15 to 24 years of age, were very eager indeed to express beauty in at least some corner of their homes. They would bring wooden boxes to the library the following week. One girl's face was wistful, for she would have no time to sandpaper her box. After working all day she was busy every evening on a committee collecting funds for Chinese refugees. The Librarian came to the rescue. In her spare time she would do the sandpapering. Librarians are like that. It was largely due to the enthusiasm of Miss Mary Kavin, who until a few weeks ago was librarian at the Tyler Street Branch, that the group came together in the beginning.

Kindly Counsel

"You don't need to put up with dirty backyards," some one announced briskly, as the lecture came to an end. That was Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Assistant State Chairman for Better Homes in America (Massachusetts Committee). The girls had not thought of that. Had their parents, timid because of their inability to converse in English, allowed landlords to neglect the property in which they lived? "You should learn what you are entitled to," the kindly voice counseled, "for sometimes people who do not know what their rights are put up with a great deal."

Only those who have worked in a Chinese quarter of a large American city can appreciate what a library project of this type, financed by an organization like "Better Homes" means to the young people concerned. Educated in the public schools of the city, by day, and, many of them, also in evening schools where they learn Chinese literature and history, the need for bridging the gap between Occidental and Oriental, and for bringing the material standards of their daily lives to a level somewhere approaching their cultural, is often acute. That the painted box, the corner group with its bowl of narcissus, the backyard cleared of garbage, can make a tremendous difference, people like Miss Kavin and Miss Driscoll and Mr. Feeley are aware.

Pearl Strachan

More About the Businesslike Comma

That Useful Little Fellow Who Tells the Reader to Pause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, still more about the comma; but—for your encouragement—none of the other points will need such detailed treatment. In fact, as you will see if you "stand by," we are going to fit several of them compactly together into one article.

Since the business of the comma is to indicate a slight turn in the thought, and since the reader naturally pauses at such points, reading a sentence aloud and noting where the natural pauses occur, helps considerably in placing commas. Though punctuation "by ear" would often prove unsafe practice, yet you will notice that wherever the rule calls for a comma, a short pause seems natural.

Now we come to a rule which, though endorsed by all the modern authorities, is not followed by all publishers and writers. In a series of co-ordinate words, phrases, or clauses, the last two members of which are connected by *and* or *or*, do not omit the comma before the *and* or *or*.

Books, paper, and pencils were supplied.

Leaves were scattered in the patio, on the lawn, and on the walks.

Her dog is her companion when she walks, when she drives, and when she works in her garden.

When the Sense Requires

The writer who follows this practice has the opportunity of uniting the last two members of a series, when the sense requires, by omitting this last comma.

They lunched on salad, cocoa, bread and butter.

Commas are often used in pairs to set off a word or word group regarded as parenthetical or explanatory.

Punctuation for Everybody—3

By Anne Hitchcock

He will, however, join the group.

I am, on the contrary, strongly in favor of it.

It is, I am told, an excellent brand.

Be careful not to omit the second comma of the pair unless your explanatory or parenthetical element ends the sentence, as in the following:

She introduced her friend, whom we were glad to know.

Restrictive Modifier

If, on the other hand, a word or word group, instead of being merely parenthetical or explanatory, is *essential* to the meaning of the sentence, it should not be set off by a comma.

Do not allow the children to read books *that instill false ideas*.

The clause, *that instill false ideas*, is essential to the meaning, as we discover when we omit it. So closely is it joined in thought with books that a comma, which would tend to separate them, is not permissible.

A thorough understanding of this distinction between *essential* and *non-essential* elements will do away with many faults of omission and commission in comma usage; and a bit of clear thinking on the subject is all that is needed. Here are some pairs of sentences for you to examine. The first of each pair contains an essential element; the second, one that is parenthetical or explanatory. Note that those which are essential cannot be dropped without seriously affecting the sense, while the non-essential are merely additions that embellish, but do not vitally affect the meaning.

She has three children; her *daughter Mary* is the oldest. (Essential.)

Her only daughter, *Mary*, is a concert pianist. (Non-essential.)

Friday is the day *agreed upon for the meeting*. (Essential.)

The day of the celebration, *anticipated for months*, has now arrived. (Non-essential.)

The pupil *sitting near the door* is an honor student. (Essential.)

A group of girls, *sitting on the steps*, discussed the game excitedly. (Non-essential.)

A man *that would not take advantage of such an offer* is foolish. (Essential.)

The tall man, *who seemed to be a stranger*, watched the proceedings curiously. (Non-essential.)

He waited *until the class had been dismissed*. (Essential.)

He waited, *though he hardly expected her*. (Non-essential.)

Showing Writer's Intention

Sometimes a word group may be used as either essential or non-essential, depending on the writer's intention as to meaning. Note the difference:

Children who love stories listen eagerly.

Children, who love stories, listen eagerly.

The second sentence implies that all children love stories; the first, that some children do.

We have touched upon most of the major uses of the comma. Here are a few more, however, that will be readily understood from the illustrations:

"Mary, are you ready?" (Direct address.)

Not promise, but performance, is desired now. (Contrast.)

George, or "Fuzzy," sells papers. (George and "Fuzzy" are one and the same; so comma is necessary.)

Either Jane or her sister will act as hostess. (Jane and her sister are two individuals; so no comma should be used.

"Conversation makes a ready man; writing, an exact man." (Comma denotes an omission.)

A happy, frolicsome child. (Comma indicates that *happy* and *frolicsome* describe child.)

A little red hen. (Omission of comma indicates that *little* describes *red hen*. We might say "a frolicsome, happy child," but hardly "a red little hen.")

The fourth article in this series of seven will be published next Tuesday, and will deal with the semicolon.

Work and Citizenship

Vocational satisfaction is important because a nation must have an economically stable and effective majority or go on the rocks, and because a man's work is his chief contribution to society. By giving the student several kinds of work experience, Antioch's co-operative plan of alternate work and study helps him to test out his strongest bents and become a vocationally satisfied and economically effective person.

The co-operative plan also gives the student the economic status of an adult. Many an Antiochian has first learned to balance outgo and income through a co-operative job.

Last and most important, the co-operative plan gives the student a livelier sense of the constitution and problems of society than any textbook can. Each job is an observation post from which he may study the democratic process in our contemporary American life.—From Antioch Notes.

Available Fellowships

The Société des Amis de l'Université de Paris offers two fellowships for study in Paris, each carrying a stipend of 18,000 francs, to American graduate students; one for scientific research and one for the study of international relations. Candidates for both fellowships must have ability to do independent study and research in French, to understand lectures in French, and to speak French. For further information address this Institute (2 West 45th St., New York City). The closing date for filing applications with complete credentials is March 1, 1938.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

Native Government School in Algeria

School Systems in Algeria

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was summertime in Algeria when this picture of a school in Kabylia was taken. Crowning the hilltop in the background is the native village of Ait Hichem. Small, low houses like these, crowded close together and clinging to hill-top or mountain peak, are a typical sight in the Kabyle country. From such homes come the natives who attend the local schools now provided by the French Government.

When, toward the end of the last century, primary education was made free, non-clerical, and obligatory for all children in France, it was felt that the Algerian natives should not be excluded from the same benefits. At first native boys were increasingly welcomed in the schools already established for the children of colonists, functionaries, etc. And a small start was made among the natives of the inland mountains. In 1891 Jules Ferry, "father of free education" in France, visited Algeria and urged more education for the natives. There was much opposition both from the French and from the natives, but the Rector Jeanmaire, energetic head of the Academy in Algiers, worked for 20 years, with almost apostolic fervor, developing schools for natives. Teachers for these schools were drawn largely from the rural districts of France.

The curriculum in the government schools in Algeria is the same as in France, and only French is spoken in class. Respect is shown for all religions, it is said, but there is no religious instruction in government schools. There are also a few private or parochial schools in Algeria. Some Koranic schools teach only Arabic and the Koran. Higher Arabic schools, subsidized by the Government, produce Koranic lawyers and even some Moslem priests.

From the first, France promised not to interfere with native religion or customs. It was impossible, therefore, to educate the girls, who were not allowed to attend schools. Their traditional instruction, carried on at home, was devoted to the art of cooking and of weaving burnouses and carpets. Along these lines their apprenticeship was thorough. But the natives themselves are now asking for schools for their daughters and these are being supplied as finances permit.

What, Say You, Is Education?

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From time to time we have received letters containing excellent discussion of the pros and cons of college education. Most of these are too long to print in full, so today we are culling from a few. Others will be used later.

—Chairman

After a Year of College

Massachusetts

. . . A liberal education is the process in which a person learns to discriminate between the good and the bad and applies this knowledge to the solution of all human problems. While popular opinion considers a man educated upon his graduation from certain institutions of learning, the process in reality continues as long as the man is an active thinker and the education is proportional to the amount of good work resulting.

As all the experiences of a person's life constitute his education, a good education is simply intelligent living. Since each individual's life is, outside of external physical restraint, his own to do as he pleases with, no lessons can be forced on a person unless he is willing to receive them. It is therefore an individual problem of the use of time to the best advantage. Outside agencies may suggest and clarify, but systems which command lose their effectiveness when they go beyond suppressing wrongdoing which is dangerous to the public . . .

Collective education is the process of people helping each other to more readily see, understand, appreciate, and demonstrate one or all of the arts and sciences. I use art in the sense that ordinary conversation and joking can be art, in fact, must be in order to be good . . .

If people are to understand and help one another in the art of intelligent living, there must be a freedom of expression that dares to contradict at the proper time popular doctrines and customs, yet at the same time be tactful enough to be received in the right spirit . . .

It has been shouted and lectured time and time and time again that education is the way out of the world's difficulties. This education must be one, however, that produces people who think, understand, and co-operate to accomplish the right in all fields of human activity.

(Mr.) L. T.

Pre-College Vocational Course

California

. . . Higher education has been cheapened through falling into the error of mass production. Just as diamonds would lose their value if they were suddenly to become plentiful, so the value which scarcity once placed on a college diploma has vanished. Our parents may still measure a college education by the value standards of their generation, but we are beginning to judge by its actual practical value—and in too many instances finding it wanting.

We young people who matured during the depression may have miraculously held onto the idealism which is the heritage of youth; but with it we have a sort of hard-headed practicality sometimes astonishing to our elders. And if our colleges are to retain our respect and preserve the atmosphere of earnest achievement which should dignify an institution of "higher learning," they must recognize and utilize this practicality.

Too frequently pupils go from high school to college because there is nothing else for them to do. They are not equipped for business—and what else is there for them? Your correspondent who quit a secretarial job for college has a right to be there; she knows what she wants, and is digging in to get it. The majority of young people going to college with her don't know why they are there, or what they expect to get out of it, except that it seems to be "the thing to do." How then can this mature student possibly find in college the studious atmosphere she expected?

The remedy which I would suggest—for it is not right to criticize without offering a remedy—may be against the accepted American notion of higher education for all and at the earliest age possible to finish, but at least it is practical. That is the insertion of a thorough and practical course in either business or a chosen vocation between high school and college. The introduction of these subjects into high school curricula is a step in the right direction, but unfortunately few students can do justice to both the vocational or business and the academic at the same time. Hence, the introduction of these subjects in high school tends either to rob the pupil of his academic work or to provide only a smattering of vocational education which can hardly be relied upon in the struggle for survival.

This would bring no result of overpopulating the field of industry with young workers. It was my experience as a young worker totally on my own resources during the worst of the depression, that if one knew how to do something productive—something on which the business of living depended, such as cooking, washing dishes, making beds—he was certain of employment. Perhaps he could not command the salary he wanted; but at least he would be able to eat and sleep; which was something no amount of academic knowledge could guarantee.

Besides assuring all young people, college trained or no, of a means of livelihood, this interval of productive training would give young people a chance to choose between industry, business and the professions, thereby doubtless relieving some of the congestion in our colleges. If they chose to pursue their studies or get further training in any field, it would enable them to earn their own way, thereby relieving their parents of that burden.

(Miss) O. R. W.

Not a Cabbage After All!

New Jersey

Dear Friends:

Perhaps some of you have had your hearts set upon a college education and financially or academically have not made the grade. But a higher education hasn't deserted you if you haven't deserted it. Or are the regrets for social contacts or college background? Reduced to its common denominator, our background is that mental atmosphere of which one in our presence is aware. And social contacts when too circumscribed can lead to superficiality and the sacrifice of individuality to a rubber stamp "typically So-and-so University."

If one were to offer me the opportunities for growth afforded by a college education versus one year domestic training as a housewife and mother on a limited income, unequivocally, I should choose the latter.

Education is supposed to fit one for life, make one appreciate more highly an unfolding and an enriching experience. Well, let's start with me. An unfair example perhaps, in that few have quite the faults I "enjoyed."

For twenty years, I was happy, carefree and irresponsible. System and promptness, discipline and authority were nonentities. A procrastinator and lazy, I had plenty of time and energy for what I most enjoyed doing. But to wash dishes on the maid's day off, make my own bed, or write that long deferred "thank you" note was almost physically painful. There were weights on my feet and fingers and my mental acceptance of the task was as stubborn as a mule.

I got through school somehow coming day after day with lessons unprepared. Procrastination. College was a duplication. Then I married. Unable to cook, keep house, I had the care of the six-room home of my choice and likewise the conscientious, methodical, hardworking, unimaginative man of my choice. I was rarely to see him pass an evening reading the newspaper or listening to the radio. His leisure occupation evenings, weekends, holidays, was work, work, and more work.

Thus began my education—with many a pitched battle, much brooding upon the rude and unchivalrous conduct of the modern male and heartfelt regrets for the former carefree existence.

By my unmarried friends, housework was considered neither admirable nor stimulating. By me, the domestic woman was just another cabbage vegetating among rows of cabbages. But my husband took the dust kittens under the bed and the shirts starched to a burned, celluloid stiffness pretty seriously. Likewise the ill-prepared or delayed meals; and his waits of a mere five to fifteen minutes at the suburban station upset him strangely for the rest of the evening. Being tolerant of my own as well as of others' faults, I was very, very grieved.

Skipping the first year, which we both somehow survived, enter a third element! A wee human alarm clock which kept on ringing in his own particular fashion until that six o'clock bottle or that nine, twelve, three, six, ten, or two a. m. bottle of milk was forthcoming. He rang at plenty of other intervals too.

I learned. I learned the lessons that 20 years of schooling and home life had not taught—system, law, order, discipline, enjoyment of duties well performed and of good hard, unremitting work. Then the miracle! The more I did, the more I had time to do.

Interests, formerly neglected, became precious. The woman-of-all-work's day off was a whirl of intellectual endeavor. Philharmonic concerts, research at the great public library and museum of a near city on projects of my own inventing, a stimulating and in a small way lucrative interest in the decorative arts. Between Fridays, notes were typed with a thrill no term paper ever held. The Monitor was a daily incentive and supplement to my interests. Then, too, there was the thrill of work on a hobby shared, for my husband's leisure work was my avocation. He demanded of me decisions and responsibilities, to my delight.

Indeed, I am convinced that it requires more intelligence to cultivate one's own and one's husband's interests, run a household well and economically, and bring up a family than it takes to get a college degree. So don't worry about that deferred education. The world is full of opportunities to learn and for learning.

(Mrs.) V. W. K.

Mrs. V. W. K.'s viewpoint and her swift humorous way of telling it are most refreshing. This should help us to do better thinking, even if we happen to be getting our education in other ways.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman.

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Double Hockey Feature at Boston Garden Tonight — Drillon's Lead Threatened

Bill Stewart And Pettinger In Local Debut

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Chicago Black Hawks
Getliffe	lw	rw, March
Cowley	c	c, Romnes
Sands	rw	lw, Thompson
Portland	ld	rd, Siebert
Shore	rd	ld, Wiebe
Thompson	g	g, Karakas

Bruins Alternates: Clapper, Hollett, Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Jackson, Pettinger.
Chicago Alternates: Brydson, Dahlstrom, Palangio, Trudel, Gottselig, Jenkins, Heyliger, Yorn, MacKenzie, Levinsky.
Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a double feature hockey attraction at the Boston Garden tonight—Bill Stewart and Gordon Pettinger. Bill is the hero in the old story of "the local boy makes good" and Gordon is the Art Ross answer to the Stanley Cup. Stewart is manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, who make their first local appearance tonight and Pettinger will don a Bruin uniform for the first time.

The story of Bill Stewart in sport traces back to the late George V. Brown. Stewart had competed in local sport when a youngster with more than average success and had a fling at major and minor league baseball. During the World War he participated in sport under Brown, who was his commanding officer.

Began as Referee

Later Stewart worked at the Boston Arena for Brown and it was there that he entered the hockey field. When Brown started the Can-Am professional hockey league, Stewart began his career as referee. He was never a hockey player but he did succeed as a college hockey coach and his refereeing gained top rating when he graduated to the National Hockey League and eventually became referee-in-chief.

He broke into baseball umpiring through the aid of Connie Mack of the Athletics and following terms in the minors he reached the majors and climaxed his success by working the world series last fall. Major McLaughlin of the Chicago Black Hawks liked Stewart's courage as a referee in hockey and decided to try him as a manager.

His debut as a hockey manager was considered in the light of a joke by many. He was known to have a fiery temperament and his critics believed he would last only temporarily in his new vocation. In this respect he not only completely surprised the critics by his calm composure, but won the respect of his players and rival managers in a very short time.

Light Scorers

The Black Hawks need strengthening to really go places, but Bill Stewart must be given full credit for getting all that could be expected out of what there is to work with. The Hawks cannot be taken too lightly, and they are just good enough to beat any team that is not on guard at all times. They are light scorers and the defense could stand some bolstering.

The Chicago main assets offensively are Paul Thompson, brilliant veteran left winger and brother of Boston's goalie, Tiny; Mush March, speedy light right winger, who has spent much of the season on the sideline; Doc Romnes clever little center man and Johnny Gottselig, another brilliant left winger.

Defensively they have Earl Siebert, former Ranger, and Bill MacKenzie, recently acquired from Canadiens in a trade for the Veteran Marty Burke. In goal there is the reliable Mike Karakas. New men are Cully Dahlstrom from American Association and Vic Heyliger, former Concord (Mass.) boy, who captained last year's University of Michigan team.

Gordon Pettinger will make his debut as a Bruin on the third line, centering Art Jackson and Roy Goldsworthy. It will take time for the rangy newcomer to get used to his new wings, but his aggressive offensive play and his backchecking should prove valuable right from the start.

Tonight's game between the Bruins and Chicago is the only one scheduled in the National League. . . . Following the game several of the Boston sport writers, Bruin officials and probably Bill Stewart will leave for New York . . . There is a National League meeting in New York tomorrow and an anniversary dinner to Frank Calder, who is serving his twentieth season as president of the league.

They May Be Brothers; but There Will Be No Act

By a Staff Photographer
Paul Thompson, Brilliant Left Winger With the Chicago Black Hawks, Who Will Be Firing Shots Tonight at Brother Tiny (Right), Who So Capably Guards the Boston Net

Harvard Opens Chess Defense With Victory

H-Y-P-D Chess League

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
Harvard	1	0	3½	½
Yale	1	0	3½	½
Dartmouth	0	1	½	3½
Princeton	0	1	½	3½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 21—Winning three and drawing the other game Harvard opened the defense of its Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth Chess League championship title at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club, here, yesterday. The Crimson met Princeton in the opening round and scored 3½ points to ½ for the Orange and Black. Yale met Dartmouth in the other match of the day and the Elis won by 2½ to 1½.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Dartmouth 5, Boston C. 4 (overtime).
Princeton 3, Montreal 2 (overtime).

Basketball

Michigan 42, Dartmouth 17.

Snead Wins at Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 21 (AP)—Samuel Jackson Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., whose stretch finishes are almost as famous as his powerful tee shots, came from behind again yesterday to win the $3500 Nassau open golf tournament with a 72-hole 276. Snead added a third straight par 70 to his opening 66 to draw down top money of $750 as Victor Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., the 54-hole leader, faded to a 73, and finished one stroke back. Ghezzi earned $550.

Rice Institute Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 21—Jesse Hines of Simsboro, La., tackle, has been elected to captain the 1938 Rice Institute football team. He was elected to lead the Owls, 1937 gridiron champions, by members of the football squad at a recent banquet.

Sporting Around the Hub

Can't admit to being an eyewitness because the hour is quite out of our schedule, but hockey is a game the American schoolboy wants to play. And if one needs any proof of that fact just drop over to the Boston Arena before breakfast—say about 5:30 a. m.—and watch the kids practice.

The poor old Arena is a heavily burdened sports palace, what with various scheduled evening attractions, regular scheduled skating sessions, private and public, throughout the day, and noon and supper intermissions taken up with ice-making and Bruin and college practice. The schoolboy, therefore, straps on his skates with the milk man.

The Bay State League youngsters from Dedham, Walpole and other out-of-town sectors, to practice at the Arena around 5:30 a. m., must crawl out of a warm bed at 2 a. m., board a school bus and head for Boston. According to Neil MacKinnon, Arena superintendent, schoolboys have entered the Arena before 3 a. m., and slept on benches an hour or two while waiting for ice to be made, all for the purpose of getting a little extra practice.

No more evidence than this is needed to show how much local schoolboys want to play hockey. It does seem too bad that such a willingness on their part cannot be rewarded with more rink facilities and more reasonable practice hours. Perhaps, when and if Harvard ever elects to build a rink, the pressure for practice time will be relieved in the city and the schoolboy will come into his own.

In the meantime those kids will continue to practice the game of hockey in the middle of the night. Br-r-r!

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of Dartmouth is doing excellent work with his Indian hockey team. Handicapped because of lack of ice in Hanover, Jeremiah has not been able to scrimmage the boys as much as is necessary to put them in tip-top shape. However, their showing to date has been encouraging, winning five straight games. Last night the Big Green six surged from behind to beat Boston College, 5 to 4 in an overtime affair. Jeremiah's team will be a hard one to hurdle before the season closes.

Three new chairmen have been named for Massachusetts Golf Association committees, according to an announcement from Erastus B. Badger, president. A. O. Barker of Cohasset succeeds Norman E. Dupee of Charles River as chairman of the handicap committee; Richard V. Wakeman of Kittansett replaces Johnny Nies of United Shoe as chairman of the state team and rules committee; and Milan A. Heath of Brae Burn will take the place of W. O. Blaney, fellow clubman, as chairman of the course rating committee. All three also serve on the executive committee with Albert Goodhue of Salem and W. Randolph Sides of Wellesley, who were reappointed.

Any Boston hockey fan who has followed the Bruins over a period of years will feel regret at the loss of Red Beattie. He was and is a better hockey player than most fans realize. As a left winger he has played defensive hockey most of his career here. He had only brief chances to play center and there is where he could have played much more spectacular hockey. If Jack Adams decides to use Red in center watch him go!

Bruins and Chicago will share practice time here for the next few days and possibly Bill Stewart and Art Ross will talk trade. There was some off-season talk of Eddie Shore going to Chicago this season, but no team wanted the veteran defenseman until it was known whether he had recovered from the injury which kept him out half of last season. The injury has been no handicap and now no team can get him because he is playing too well to send elsewhere.

Northeastern University's major individual athletic award, the Kontoff Cup, will be presented to the 1937 winner at the Student Union mass meeting in Jordan Hall tomorrow noon. The name of the winner will be announced at that time. Dr. Henry A. Kontoff, donor of the trophy, will make the presentation to the winner who has been adjudged outstanding on the grounds of scholarship, sportsmanship, and team co-operation as well as athletic ability.

This will be the seventh cup Dr. Kontoff has presented. Previous winners include Herb Gallagher, present Northeastern hockey coach, who won the trophy for 1929-30 when he starred on the ice, on the diamond and in soccer. Other cup winners were: Herb Tiffany, Roy Hymph, Bob Grieve, Dick Mitchell, and Jim Sanders.

W. M.

Net Game to Be Popularized By Medium of Moving Pictures

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association, sitting powerful and octopus-like on lower Broadway, has embraced the motion picture as the most forceful medium of popularizing tennis over the country and laying the foundation for an everlasting Davis Cup supremacy.

Both producer and booking agent, the association is preparing to exhibit throughout the nation a full-length, two-hour film showing the past and present greats of the game in action. Already more than 300 clubs and individuals have applied for the film, which will be ready in a few weeks.

In order that the film may have the widest possible showing, it is being prepared for the 16 millimeter projector, or about half the professional size. Thousands are owned by clubs and individuals, and they are easily set up and operated. The association will charge only $10 rental on the film and expects only to break even financially.

Purpose Twofold

The purpose of the film, an official explained, is twofold: (1) to make the youngsters, who haven't yet adopted any particular sport, tennis conscious, and (2) to teach the fine points of the game to those who are playing only patch-work tennis.

"We have the Davis Cup now, but if we are to keep it we must have a continuous flow of fresh talent," he explained. "The cup was away 10 years the last time, and that's entirely too long. If this picture wins over only one boy who becomes a world star, it will have served its purpose."

The film shows portions of all the principal matches in the last championships at Forest Hills, with plenty of slow-motion of such stars as Donald Budge, Gottfried Prinz von Cramm and Bobby Riggs. The women stars, Ahita Linzie, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska and Alice Marble, also take up their share of footage.

What might prove the most popular part of the picture, though, are action shots of famous matches of as far back as a decade ago, between Bill Tilden and Henri Cochet, Tilden and Rene Lacoste, and Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston. Helen Wills also is seen in several of her outstanding triumphs.

Big Surprise Coming

"I'm afraid a lot of the young folks who think real tennis history began with Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry and Don Budge are due to get a terrific surprise when they see what Bill Tilden was like in his prime," chuckled a U. S. L. T. A. bigwig, who thought it best to remain nameless.

"And the ones who think the modern crop of women players are about tops, wait until they get a glimpse of Helen Wills back when she wore her pig tails. It's going to be funny."

Critics who have gone over the film carefully agree that it won't do much toward teaching the beginner how to make all his strokes properly. The trouble is that no two of the greats wallop the ball the same way. Each has his own peculiarity—Don Budge his backhand, Fred Perry his wrist-action forehand, and so on.

Vincent Richards is recognized as one of the finest volleyers the game ever knew, yet in the picture he is seen to get his legs into such grotesque positions at the net that the previewers howled. The tennis champion is born apparently, never made.

Veteran Players Overhaul Rookie In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 21 (AP)—They don't get limbered up as quickly as the strong youngsters who have been playing big league hockey only a season or two, but the National Hockey League's old-timers still are on the job when it comes to getting the goals.

Latest official scoring figures, including last Sunday's games, show that young Cordie Drillon still is on top of the heap. He got off to a flying start this season and has a 19-point total from nine goals and 10 assists.

But with the second quarter of the season getting under way, two of the real old-timers are moving up fast. Little Johnny Gagnon of the Montreal Canadiens and burly Nels Stewart of the New York Americans both are in position to challenge for the lead.

Gagnon is tied for second place with Cecil Dillon of the New York Rangers. Each has 16 points, and Stewart, the highest scorer in league history, is only a point behind. Gagnon took over the play-making lead last week, making three assists to bring his total to 12, one more than Red Horner of Toronto. Drillon had one assist and Dillon a goal and two assists. Stewart scored once. George Mantha of the Canadiens held the scoring lead with 10 goals, tying with Stewart and two Toronto players, Harvey (Busher) Jackson and Syl Apps, for fourth place at 15 points.

The list of 24 leaders who have made 10 or more points shows only two players who have not served more than two years in the big league. In addition to Drillon and Apps, they are Toe Blake and Rod Lorrain of the Canadiens, with 13 points each, and Neil Colville of the New York Rangers, with 11. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	9	10	19
Dillon, Rangers	8	8	16
Gagnon, Canadiens	4	13	16
Mantha, Canadiens	10	5	15
Stewart, Americans	7	7	15
Jackson, Toronto	7	8	15
Apps, Toronto	7	8	15
Barry, Detroit	6	8	14
Horner, Toronto	3	11	14
Schriner, Americans	9	4	13
Blake, Canadiens	6	7	13
Lorrain, Canadiens	5	8	13
Conacher, Toronto	7	5	12
Thoms, Toronto	4	8	12
Kayes, Canadiens	4	8	12
Thompson, Chicago	4	8	12
N. Colville, Rangers	7	4	11
Patrick, Rangers	5	6	11
Cowley, Boston	4	7	11
Chapman, Americans	1	10	11
Wiseman, Americans	8	2	10
Romnes, Chicago	6	4	10
Lewis, Detroit	4	6	10
Gottselig, Chicago	3	7	10

Princeton Sextet Enjoys First Win Over Canadian Six

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	1	0	0	10	0	4
Princeton	1	1	0	3	12	2
Montreal	1	1	0	3	13	2
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen's	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Dec. 20
Princeton 3, University of Montreal 2 (overtime).

Competition in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League takes a two weeks' holiday beginning today after Princeton toppled University of Montreal last night in an overtime affair, 3 to 2.

Not until Jan. 6 does play in this league resume. At that time the teams will start in earnest with University of Montreal journeying to Harvard; Queen's traveling to Yale; Toronto moving in on Princeton, and McGill being entertained by Dartmouth.

The Tigers surprised intercollegiate hockey circles with their victory over the Canadian team at Montreal last night, especially after the 10-to-3 thumping the Princeton boys received at the hands of McGill last Saturday night. Princeton's victory was the first the Tigers have scored over a Canadian intercollegiate team.

This triumph, incidentally, put Princeton in second place with undefeated McGill at the top of the league ladder. The Montreal Redmen defeated Montreal, 9 to 0, in the first league game of the season.

The Tigers were forced to come from behind three times to win the game. Doug Cochrane was the big gun in the Princeton attack, with two goals to his credit. It was his marker in the overtime that gave Princeton its victory.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming Golf Season

The announcement of the championship program of the United States Golf Association for 1938 brings to the attention of the devotees of this game the fact that the coming season is going to be a very busy one and will offer some of the best competition, both national and international, that the sport has yet known. This year will find the two big international team competitions which are held with Great Britain taking place. The men's match for the Walker Cup will be held at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 3 and 4, while the women's match for the Curtis Cup will take place at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., Sept. 7 and 8. As a result of these team championships taking place next year, there will be a large delegation of United States men in the British amateur championship and also a large British entry in the United States women's championship. This is always the case when these two big international matches are held in England and the U. S. A., respectively.

Wide World
Margaret Curtis

Honoring the Donors

In naming the Essex County Club as the scene of the Curtis Cup play, the U. S. G. A. has honored the home club of the two women who donated that handsome trophy—Margaret and Harriot S. Curtis. This will be the fourth time the trophy has been played for. In 1932 and 1934 it was won by the United States, while the result in 1936 was a tie. And while speaking of the Curtis Cup, it would be well to call attention to another honor which has recently come to that famous golfing family. A short while ago the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts elected Margaret Curtis to its presidency. These two sisters have won four women's national championships between them and been runner-up to the champion on three other occasions. In addition to this they have taken part in many other tournaments and won many prizes. And still another national championship fell to this family when James P. Curtis won the national intercollegiate championship for Harvard in the spring tournament of 1898.

A Dinneen Anecdote

Our recent By-Play on Bill Dinneen, veteran umpire of the American League who has just retired, so interested one of our readers, John M. Turner of Albany, N. Y., that he wrote us a letter regarding the same. Mr. Turner stated that he had seen Dinneen pitch in Buffalo some 40 years ago and related an anecdote about the famous pitcher and umpire which was told to him by an eye-witness.

Dinneen Umpires

According to the story, a picked-up nine of ball players had arranged a game with the inmates of Auburn state prison, and were starting from Syracuse for the 26-mile trip, when it was recalled that Dinneen was in Syracuse, his home town. A hurried call for him to umpire the game and add interest was quickly responded to.

Catcher Remonstrates

The catcher for the convicts was a burly Negro. A man from the "outside" team attempted to score on a caught outfield fly. The throw to the plate was accurate, the play was close. Dinneen stooped low and peered under the dust correctly to call the play. He decided the runner beat the ball, spread his palms and cried "Safe!" The catcher straightened up and said in respectful remonstranco: "Mr. Dinneen! There's many in here for less'n dat."

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

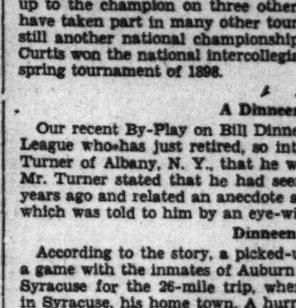
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 21, 1937

Problem No. 1994

By Dr. G. Dobbs and O. Wurzburg

Black 5 Pieces



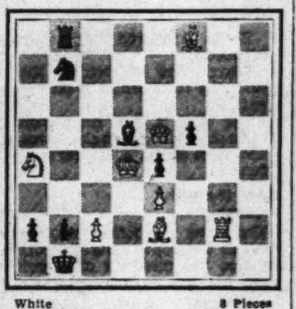
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in four
(Honor problem, June, 1937, Chess Review. Not difficult, but a pleasing development of a famous theme.)

Problem No. 1995

By George B. Spencer

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor.)

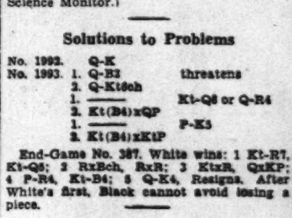
Solutions to Problems

No. 1992. Q-K
No. 1993. 1. Q-B2 threatens
2. Q-K6oh
1. ——— Kt-Q8 or Q-R4
2. Kt(B4)xQP
1. ——— P-K5
2. Kt(B4)xKtP

End-Game No. 387. White wins: 1 Kt-R7, Kt-Q8; 2 RxBch, RxR; 3 KtxR, QxKP; 4 P-R4, Kt-B4; 5 Q-K4, Resigns. After White's first, Black cannot avoid losing a piece.

End-Game No. 388

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in four
(From Locock's Imagination in Chess)

Problem No. 1996. A novelty by George B. Spencer. Sixteen problems in one. Each rank and each file contains a complete two-move problem. First published in St. Paul Dispatch, 1908. It also appeared in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" column in 1933. Inspired by Bryan's 16-to-1 silver policy. Here is the problem in Forsyth notation: 1KQKtK1/ 2Qp1kPK/ 1QBk1B1K1/ 1KB-P1QBk/ 1BKtk2KQb/ 8kPRKQQb1/ k1BQp1-K1/ 1BK1kKt1Q.

Mr. Spencer is one of the country's oldest problemists, as those who have followed the series of problems by famous American composers will realize. This series, offered through the indefatigable co-operation of E. W. Allen, will continue with problems by R. M. Marshall, well-known two-mover composer from Louisiana, and three-movers by R. Cheney, miniature authority and problem editor of the Chess Review.

Notes

Frank Marshall is again playing in the championship tournament of the club named in his honor in New York. So far he has won all his games, and seems destined to defend the club championship won last year.

The seventh game put Alekhine in the lead in his match with Euwe, and he was never thereafter behind. Euwe lost a P on his fifteenth move and was unable to obtain compensation.

Seventh Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 KPxP	KR-K
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 Q-Kt2	QxKtP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	21 PxB	RPxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	22 B-Q	QxQch
5 P-QR4	B-B4	23 KxQ	R-Q8
6 P-K3	P-K3	24 Kt-B3	R-Kt5ch
7 BxP	QKt-Q2	25 K-Q2	R-Q
8 Castles	B-Q3	26 B-Kt5	R-Kt5
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5	27 B-Q3	P-K5
10 KtxKt	BxKt	28 B-Kt3	R-K7
11 Kt-Q2	B-Kt3	29 B-B3	R-Q6
12 P-K4	B-B2	30 K-R4	RxKt
13 B-Kt3	Castles	31 RxR	RxPch
14 P-B4	Kt-B3	32 K-R3	P-Kt4ch
15 B-B2	QxPch	33 KxP	RxR
16 K-R	Q-Kt5	34 B-Q	Kt-K5ch
17 P-Kt4	QR-Q	Resigns	
18 P-B5	PxP		

In the twenty-first game Euwe shows obvious lack of form. Determined to win, he pushes his K-side pawns in the mid-game and soon finds a R trapped.

Twenty-first game
Indian Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-B4	Q-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-KKt4	QR-KB
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 P-Kt5	P-B4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	21 P-KR4	Q-B2
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	22 R-B3	K-R
6 P-Q3	B-K2	23 Q-Q2	P-Q4
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	24 RxP	Kt-Kt5
8 Castles	Castles	25 Q-K2	Kt-B7
9 P-Q5	KtxB	26 Q-Q1	QxR
10 QxKt	B-KB3	27 PxP	Q-B2
11 QR-Q	P-Q3	28 QxKt	RxBP
12 PxP	PxP	29 Q-Q1	Q-R4
13 Kt-Q4	BxB	30 RxR	RxR
14 KxB	Q-B	31 Q-R1	R-Kt5ch
15 Q-K3	RxKt	32 K-B2	P-KR3
16 RxB	Kt-B3	Resigns	
17 R-K4	R-B6		

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

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RESTAURANT and CAKE SHOP
6 Basil St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3
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Homemade Cakes
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STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
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THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 HAYMARKET — LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
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MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 2/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Sunny Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Scones
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, by qualified Viennese maid. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
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3-Course Lunch 1/9
Dinner 1. Order 2/6

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321 WEST 57TH STREET
DINNER 35c Up
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

Harvard Guard Invading Coast With Eastern All-Stars

Wide World
The All-East Football Team, Composed of 22 Players From the East, South, and Midwest, Will Play in San Francisco on New Year's Day. Photo Shows the Probable Starting Lineup: (Left to Right in Line) Andy Bershak, North Carolina; Lou Midler, Minnesota; Joe Nee, Harvard; Ralph Wolff, Ohio State; Franco, Fordham; Marcel Chesbro, Colgate, and John Kovatch, Northwestern. Backfield (Left to Right)—Elmore Hackney, Duke; Corby Davis, Indiana; Cecil Isbell, Purdue, and John Michelosen, Pittsburgh

Amusements

BOSTON

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 4530
—Seats On Sale Today—
Limited Engagement of
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
OPENS MON. EVE., DEC. 27
First Presentation for Entire Week
"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
A Comedy by Lennox Robinson
Subsequent Repertory duly announced
POP. PRICES 55c to $2.20

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Two Features
WALTER Wanger's Musical Romance "52nd St."
"Thoroughbreds Don't Cry" M-G-M Star Cast

NEW YORK, N. Y.

9TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
"Many Mansions"
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Lac. 4-4377. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

Business and Industry

Treaty Aimed to Stabilize World Sugar Production Ratified

Commerce and Finance

Purchasing Power Seen Hit by U. S. Policy on Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—National policies discouraging the accumulation of capital which might be used for new industries and expansion of old ones are largely responsible, the Machinery Institute here declares in the latest of a series of economic pamphlets, for the halting pace in the revival of consumer purchasing power.

Business buying must be encouraged, says William J. Kelly, president of the institute, if pay rolls are to expand and consumer purchasing is to increase. The durable goods industries, whose principal customers are business and industrial enterprises rather than individuals, he points out, are furthest behind in recovery. They have, he adds, the greatest potentialities today for providing jobs, wages, and goods to improve the standard of living.

Use of Profits Needed

Revival, Mr. Kelly holds, is dependent on business and industry being permitted to use profits for the purchase of new equipment and being encouraged rather than discouraged from issuing securities to obtain funds from the public for such purchases.

The institute study is aimed directly at the undistributed profits tax of 1936 and phases of the administration of the Securities and Exchange Acts of 1933 and 1934. These, the pamphlet declares in its conclusions, "have discouraged business and industrial savings and investment in capital equipment."

The survey concludes that:

1. Money set aside for reserves can in no sense be considered lost to national purchasing power. Business savings become wages, profits for farmers, small businessmen and other producers of raw materials and handlers of finished products in the same manner as income paid out immediately after it is received.

2. Since the principal uses made of business savings have been to weather periods of unprofitable operation and to maintain and expand wealth-creating facilities, these savings have contributed more to consumer purchasing power than there is any prospect of them contributing under a policy of discouraging savings and legitimate speculation in new enterprises and expansion of old enterprises.

3. On the attainment of desirable social goals such as control of monopoly and equitable distribution of wealth and income, there is overwhelming evidence against an anti-saving policy and little or none for it.

4. The savings of business and industry had little or no relation to the inflation of stock values and the market crash of 1929.

Capacity Prospects

5. Allowing for obsolescence and numerous other factors involved, there is no convincing evidence that American industry has great excessive capacity. The need for increased investment in production facilities and other capital and durable goods is greater today than ever before in history.

6. Wages of industrial workers and per capita income of farmers are highest where savings in the form of capital equipment are greatest.

7. National well-being is highest in the countries where a large percentage of the income is saved and invested in wealth producing facilities such as in the United States and England, and it is lowest in countries like China and India where savings in the form of capital equipment are relatively low.

8. Progress in America's future, as in its past, will depend largely upon activity in the durable goods industries—iron and steel, machinery and equipment manufacture, building construction and the like—and activity in these industries is dependent upon the flow of funds into them, from business and industrial savings and from new capital issues of private business. Both of the principal sources of revenue for these industries, in which the possibilities for increased employment and purchasing power are greatest, are curbed by anti-saving policies.

Year's Income Taxes Now $3,019,879,380

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Federal receipts since the new fiscal year started July 1 are now more than $3,000,000,000.

The Treasury statement for Dec. 18 showed today that quarterly income tax payments on Dec. 15 pushed collections to $3,019,879,380.91.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates issued.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 13
Pilot Savings Bank	Jan. 13
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 14
Wilder Savings Bank	Jan. 14
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 13
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20

Wall Street Lights Up Christmas Tree

By the Associated Press

New York

Wall Street's Christmas tree, a 55-foot forest giant decorated with silver and gold tinsel and ornaments, has been lighted.

The tree stands in its traditional spot in the middle of the broad street, flanked by the New York Stock Exchange and the private banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

An amplifying sound device erected on the exchange balcony, played Christmas carols and yuletide tunes.

Thursday will be the traditional Christmas party for children who live in the dingy residential area surrounding the financial district, at which boxes of candy will be passed out.

Telegraph Concerns Plan to Apply For 15 P. C. Rate Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph Company today jointly announced intention to apply to the federal communications commission for a 15 per cent increase in rates.

The increase, if granted, would be the first in 30 years of operation, except for the World War period when the utility was under governmental control, the announcement stated.

The increase is needed because the "financial resources and credit of the companies are being jeopardized by the decline in revenues brought on by the general slackening of the business of the country," the statement said.

While the proposed new schedule of rates has not been made public, it was reported the increase would be applied generally upon various classes of commercial and public messages, but not to the press rate.

The statement declared the telegraph companies were in a unique position among service utilities by virtue of having no "stand-by charge," but that up to this point had been able to meet increased costs by "improvements and new developments in plant and operating processes."

Now, however, the statement went on, falling off of revenues due to general business conditions and increasing cost of operation because of "heavy social security and other taxes, wage restorations and mounting expenses of all kinds," required increased rates to maintain "efficient service."

Further Decline In Farm Prices Is Not Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted the general level of farm commodity prices, which underwent a decline after harvest of good crops this fall, would go no lower in the early part of next year.

The price level during November, the bureau said, was the lowest since the summer of 1936 and approximately 18 per cent lower than in January, this year.

"Based on preliminary indications for December and the price outlook for the several commodities in January, it seems possible," the bureau said, "that the general level of prices received by farmers during these months will be little changed from November."

The bureau said, however, that the December cash farm income may be lower than during the same month last year because of the lower price level.

Upturn in Bank Loans to Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans to business turned upward last week after four weeks of liquidation, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

For banks in 101 leading cities, the board reported a net increase of $17,000,000 in loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes in the week ended December 15. New York City banks accounted for $8,000,000 of the increase.

Reserve Board officials declined to discuss significance of the figures, but generally rising business loans indicate business optimism.

The weekly bank survey also showed a net increase of $179,000,000 in the total loans and investments in the reporting banks, due primarily to purchases of $154,000,000 of government securities. New York banks, which started the government bond buying movement several weeks ago, led again with $62,000,000 worth of new acquisitions.

The Chicago district accounted for $23,000,000 and the San Francisco district $21,000,000 more of the buying volume.

Municipal Bankruptcy Act Constitutionality Upheld

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Federal Judge T. C. Trimble upheld the constitutionality of the municipal bankruptcy act approved by Congress last August.

Previously California and Texas court decisions had held the act void.

The ruling came in a case involving proposed reorganization of the indebtedness of Poinsett County Drainage District No. 7, the largest in Arkansas. Claimants against the district said they would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

New Oil Tanker Under Contract

PHILADELPHIA—Construction of a second 18,500-ton welded tanker for The Atlantic Refining Company has been started by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Penna. The "J. W. Van Dyke," launched in November, is scheduled for delivery to The Atlantic Refining Company next month. The two tankers are the world's largest welded ships now under contract.

Owner Must Avoid Wash Stock Sales In Figuring Taxes

The following article, the last of three discussing what considerations should be borne in mind by the taxpayer in the registering of market losses or gains, written by David Broude, tax consultant of Boston, has been reprinted from the Boston News Bureau.

Sales to establish either gains or losses must, of course, be real and not simulated. Ordinarily, transactions executed in any of the recognized markets will not be questioned. If sales are to be made for the purpose of establishing losses, the securities sold may not be repurchased at any time within a period beginning 30 days before the date of such sale and ending 30 days thereafter. For if it appears that the taxpayer has within this period either purchased or entered into a contract to purchase substantially identical securities as those sold, these will be considered "wash sales" and the losses will not be allowed.

What constitutes substantially identical securities has been the subject of many controversies between the Government and the taxpayer. Without attempting to go into the refinements of this question, suffice it to say that one may sell the stock of the A steel corporation and buy the stock of the B steel corporation. It is not necessary for the seller to retain the proceeds of the sale and take the chance of market fluctuations during the proscribed period.

Advantage of Joint Returns

Under some circumstances there may be an advantage in the filing of joint returns by husband and wife. The capital loss deduction of $2000 is available to each individual, regardless of whether separate or joint returns are filed. Thus, if husband and wife on their separate security transactions have sustained deductible losses of $2000 or more, the filing of a joint return will permit a joint deduction of $4000. This would result in a tax saving to the husband provided the wife's income, without regard to the capital loss, was less than $2000.

Another point that should not be forgotten with respect to tax selling, particularly late in the year, is that the transactions must clear and be completed before the last day of the year.

Also, a word of caution as to what securities should not be sold for tax losses. The cost of securities which have become worthless may be deducted in full regardless of the length of time held. Accordingly, if one has securities that have become worthless during the year, he should not sell them. He should charge them off. If, however, one has securities that have become worthless in some earlier year, it will do no good to sell them for tax losses now even though a genuine purchaser can be found and the stock transferred.

Promptness in Claiming Losses

A sale of a security which has in fact become worthless in a year subsequent to the year when such worthlessness occurs will not entitle one to a tax loss, even though he failed to make the claim for the deduction in the year when the investment went bad. This requires the taxpayer to be ever on the alert in charging off his worthless securities promptly.

It is, of course, impossible to anticipate what relief, if any, will be given by the next Congress in the expected general revision of the tax laws with respect to the treatment of capital gains and losses. It is perhaps too much to expect their exemption from tax. It is probably not unreasonable to anticipate that whatever relief may be afforded in this direction will be offset by higher tax rates on individuals in the lower and middle surtax brackets and that instead of having less taxes to pay on future capital gains, they may be even higher.

After all, we must admit that even though government expenditures are reduced, a large amount of revenue must continue to be raised from income taxes, both corporate and individual. And if the tax on undistributed corporate profits is either repealed or modified and corporate directors are not compelled to be as liberal in their dividend policies as they have been in the last two years, equity shareholders may find their dividends reduced and part of the tax burden shifted to them in the form of higher rates on reduced incomes.

Atchison's 1938 Budget $35,192,802

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad approved today a budget of $35,192,802 for 1938, including the carryover from last year.

Following the meeting of directors, S. T. Bledsoe, president, announced the appointment of Paul S. Hastings as vice-president in charge of traffic, effective March 1, succeeding Fred B. Houghton, who is retiring after 53 years of service.

Mr. Bledsoe also announced the appointment of John J. Conn as general purchasing agent, succeeding the late M. J. Collins, effective Jan. 1.

The 1938 budget—which compares with a 1937 budget of $41,094,000—includes $7,221,049 chargeable to operating expenses, and salvage of $1,193,784.

A sizable carryover has been included in the "Santa Fe" budget for some years. However, the amount was not disclosed.

The directors awarded the $3,900,000 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates to a banking syndicate headed by Evans, Stillman & Co. The banking associates bid $101.5719 per $100 face value for the issue.

Armour & Company

Armour & Company consolidated income statement for 52 weeks ended Oct. 30, 1937, shows net income after all charges, including $35,000 surtax on undistributed earnings, of $9,712,792. This compares with $10,184,492 net in the 52 weeks ended Oct. 31, 1936.

Rising Tide of Gold Exports Is Pleasing to U. S. Treasury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—Once more gold is flowing out of the United States, and, paradoxically enough, the United States Treasury is thoroughly pleased.

Reports are that recent European withdrawals of American gold total between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000. Questioned last night, Henry A. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, would not confirm these figures, but said there had been a "substantial flow" from the United States to France in recent days.

The outflow, Secretary Morgenthau said, is not the result of European sales of American securities, but is a "natural repatriation" of foreign capital. Outside countries are buying, rather than selling, American securities on balance, Treasury data indicate.

The Treasury is now in position to facilitate an outward flow of gold up to the full amount of "inactive gold" stored in a special fund, and now totaling $1,232,635,691.87, according to today's Treasury statement. Before the establishment of this fund, all gold withdrawals had an immediate deflationary effect on prices and general market conditions.

Gold withdrawals during late 1932 and 1933 were responsible in large measure for sending the United States off the gold standard. They had an even sharper effect on prices, bank stability and general financial conditions within the country.

Morgenthau Satisfied

But by establishment of the inactive fund, an emergency tank is created which can be drained before the main reservoir is touched at all. Satisfied with this situation, which was sharply criticised early this year, when gold was mostly flowing inward, Secretary Morgenthau permitted himself last night to say that American policy with respect to gold was now being better handled than at any time in recent years.

Published figures here do not yet reveal the extent of the gold outflow. The inactive fund shows no great diminution, although it is not growing as it did in earlier months. A year ago, and early in 1937, daily purchases ran into the millions. Today's purchase, in the Treasury statement, was $9,370.86.

But from October to December, there is recorded a "disappearance" of about $110,000,000. About $40,000,000 stands on the export lists, and the stabilization fund is believed to have accounted for still further use of gold. Thus a grand outgoing total somewhat above $200,000,000 is thought probable.

Japan Buying With Gold

Such gold as comes from the inactive fund constitutes a boon for the Treasury, since this fund stands on the debit books, and adds to the annual deficit until it is redeemed. The total American gold reserve as of today stands at $12,764,910,641.21—a sum far in excess of actual monetary needs.

The tripartite monetary agreement, the stabilization fund and the policy of sterilization, Secretary Morgenthau said, are working "extremely well."

While gold is thus believed to be flowing out Europe-wards, the inflow from Japan continues. The Japanese Government is financing its war purchases in the American market mainly with exports of yellow metal, since it is not possible for Japan to increase its commodity exports commensurate with its import needs, nor, to cut down non-warlike imports enough to give a sufficient margin.

Treasury figures, unofficially offered, point to an inflow to the United States of about $300,000,000 in Japanese gold in the last six months. Since Japan's exports to this country have suffered no diminution in the same early period, and its non-warlike imports have been cut somewhat, the total of wartime needs obtained by the Tokyo Government stands considerably higher than the figure given.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Rubber Imports—Indications are that Argentine imports of crude rubber for the third quarter of this year were exceptionally heavy. Incoming ships' manifests indicate that the quantity of crude rubber brought into Argentina during the first nine months of this year totaled 13,742,060 pounds as compared with only 7,213,470 pounds during the like period of 1936. The reasons for this increase is the higher production activity of tire factories and a desire to build up stocks.

Traffic Mirrors—A number of large mirrors designed to enable drivers of vehicles to see traffic approaching from various directions will be installed at street corners in Buenos Aires. It is believed that the installation of these mirrors will materially assist in the reduction of traffic accidents and at the same time relieve congestion of the streets.

Brazilian Trade—Brazilian exports were valued at $177,323,848 and imports at $149,477,396, leaving a balance in favor of Brazil amounting to $27,846,452 during the first six months of 1937. Germany continued to lead by a substantial margin as the supplier of Brazil's import requirements. However, this value of imports from Germany during the second quarter was only slightly higher than during the first quarter, where as imports from both the United States and Great Britain increased appreciably.

Brazil at World's Fair—The Brazilian Federal Foreign Trade Council has unanimously approved a resolution to increase the Government's appropriation for participation in the 1939 New York's World Fair from about $438,000 to about $652,500. It was also reported, but not officially confirmed, that of the $652,000 appropriation recommended by the council, $30,000 was allotted for the 1939 San Francisco Exposition.

Chilean Aviation—The Linea Aerea Nacional (National Air Line) of Chile will purchase five airplanes and other aviation material and has just called for bids to be submitted by December 23, 1937. The call for bids specified that the planes would be of 10 or more passenger capacity, all metal transport planes with a minimum cruising speed of 186 miles per hour and a maximum landing speed of 62 miles per hour.

Chilean Trade—The United States regained its position as the first supplier of Chile, with Germany dropping to second place, as Chilean imports during the first six months of 1937 amounted to about $38,240,000 compared to about $34,140,000 during the like period of 1936, an increase of 12 per cent. The increase in imports reflected the enormous upward trend in Chilean copper production levels, the generally improved conditions of other Chilean economic activities and rising price levels abroad. Imports from the United States increased slightly more than 24 per cent during the first half of this year compared with the like period of 1936.

Irrigation in Peru—Peru has contracted with a Netherland firm for carrying out the survey of an irrigation program for the coastal valleys of Peru. About $10,750,000 will be spent on the irrigation program, payment for which will eventually be made by the landowners benefitting from the increase in the agricultural area.

Peru Plans Hotels—Plans are being formulated by Peru to promote the construction of comfortable hotels at convenient points along the more important highways of that country. The resolution stated that the Government will give its most decided support to such hotels and inns throughout the Republic, in order to facilitate travel and touring in the different regions.

Uruguay Meat Exports—Exports of refrigerated meat from Uruguay during the first 10 months of the current year amounted to 51,543 tons, an increase of 10 per cent, compared with exports of 47,051 tons during the like period of last year. Of the total exports during the first 10 months of 1937, 34,982 tons went to the United Kingdom, a 9 per cent increase, compared with the 32,076 tons shipped to that source during the like period of 1936.

Uruguay Auto Trade—A Uruguayan decree dated Nov. 8, 1937, prohibits until further notice the importation of automobiles, omnibuses, trucks, chassis, bodies and motors. This measure was declared to be taken in view of the recent exceptional increase in the imports of automotive products, said to be out of proportion to the current needs of the country. The Government expects, according to reports, to permit the resumption of imports of automotive products by Jan. 1, 1938.

Venezuelan Resources—A special commission has been created in Venezuela for the purpose of making a survey, study and classification of agricultural, forestal and animal resources in that country. The survey and classification will be made in accordance with modern technical methods. It will include an exhaustive study of the soils, climates, crops, pastures, cattle, forests, natural products, water resources and as many other elements which it may be necessary to study for the most advantageous exploitation of these resources.

Ecuador's Trade—Ecuador recently suspended the surcharge of 50 per cent in the duty on imports from Japan, Czechoslovakia, Algiers, Egypt, and Guatemala. It was stated that imports from Japan will probably be imported into Ecuador in the near future in large quantities due to the fact that importers of Japanese merchandise were expected to order a year's supply of goods as the surcharge will probably be imposed again early next year. Imports into Ecuador from Czechoslovakia during 1936 amounted to about $1,200,000 while imports from Algiers, Egypt and Guatemala were not as large.

Frontier Traffic—In accordance with an agreement signed by the representatives of Argentina and Bolivia, traffic between the two countries will be regulated. The agreement provides that owners of automobiles and other vehicles which participate in international traffic between the towns on the Argentine-Bolivian frontier zone must register details of their vehicles with custom authorities of their respective countries and post a surety bond with the custom authorities of the other country to guarantee import duties in the event the vehicle remains in the latter country.

Senate Ratifies Sugar Agreement With 21 Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Senate has ratified the International Sugar Treaty recently concluded in London by the United States and 21 foreign countries.

The treaty was signed with the understanding that if legislation setting up our own sugar quota system is terminated, the tariff on full duty sugar will be maintained at a rate not higher than that now existing.

Quotas Announced

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced at the same time the new 1938 sugar quotas as 6,861,761 short tons, 1,962,771 of which went to Cuba and 1,591,390 to the domestic sugar beet area. The total quota figure represents the best estimate of the AAA of the amount of sugar likely to be consumed in this country in the coming year and may be increased or reduced as conditions demand.

The Senate advised and consented to the International five-year agreement following Senator O'Mahoney's unsuccessful attempt to insert a reservation that the annual quota of 800,000 tons of raw sugar and 50,000 tons of refined, which the instrument would guarantee to the Philippines, should apply only for the duration of United States obligations to the insular possession under the Philippine Independence Act.

A provision permitting the importation from "foreign countries" of whatever part of its guaranteed quota the Philippines failed to ship into the United States each year was objected to by Senator O'Mahoney. It was his position that if the islands failed to ship the full quota, the deficiency should be allocated to domestic producers who, he said, would eventually demand permission to expand their acreage and production.

"In this treaty we are saying to the world to come and get your share of the United States market, regardless of our own sugar cane and beet growers," Senator O'Mahoney said.

Policy Statement

The treaty, designed to stabilize world production and marketing of sugar, includes a statement of policy under which all signatories would undertake a reduction of "fiscal" burdens on sugar such as high subsidies paid for uneconomic production and disproportionate tariffs assessed by many countries.

Under the terms of the pact the United States agrees to continue importing from the free market the smallest amount not imported and the Philippines are bound not to export to the free market as long as the present arrangement with the United States continues. Thus, it is considered to have little if any practical effect on our national economy and to consist entirely as a gesture toward international cooperation.

The AAA announced the total sugar quota compared with this year's final quota of 7,042,733 short tons and an original 1937 of 6,682,670 short tons under the Jones-Costigan Act.

The quotas were given according to the various sources of supply as follows:

	1938 Quota (short tons raw value).
Continental United States, sugar beet area	1,591,390
Continental sugar cane area, Louisana and Florida	431,415
Territory of Hawaii	963,149
Puerto Rico	819,344
Philippine Islands	1,057,416
Virgin Islands	9,155
Cuba	1,962,771
Foreign countries other than Cuba	27,121
Total	6,861,761

Jump in Ginned Cotton to Date

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Dec. 13 totaled 16,811,781 running bales, including 297,891 round bales, counted as half bales, and 8555 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to that date last year totaled 11,699,116 running bales, including 270,619 round bales and 12,226 bales of American-Egyptian, and in 1935 ginnings were 9,754,578 running bales, including 238,547 round bales and 13,563 bales of American-Egyptian.

This year's total cotton crop was estimated by the Agriculture Department early this month at 18,746,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The 1936 crop tataled 12,399,000 bales and in 1935 production was 10,638,000 bales.

10 P. C. Rise in Pullman Charges Is Before ICC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Pullman company representatives appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in support of the company's petition for a flat 10 per cent increase in charges.

D. A. Crawford, president, said sudden increases in expenses and taxes last year and early in 1937 made additional revenues necessary.

A report introduced by L. M. Greenlaw, counsel for Pullman, estimated net earnings for 1937 at $4,682,393, compared with $4,805,831 in 1936. Total revenues this year were estimated at $84,473,051, compared with $88,283,594 last year, while tax payments in 1937 amounted to $3,448,180, as against $3,159,117 last year.

Brokers' Loans Drop $38,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City for the week ended Dec. 15 totaled $732,000,000.

The total represented a decrease of $38,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,056,000,000.

Railroad Critic

Kocker Studio

Harry S. Truman

Democratic Senator of Missouri

Armour Net Below Year Ago Despite Record Sales Volume

CHICAGO (AP)—In spite of its best sales volume in seven years, Armour & Co. reported net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30 totaled $9,712,792, compared with $10,184,492 the previous year. These figures were before the guaranteed dividends on 7 per cent preferred stock of Armour of Delaware, a subsidiary.

This was equivalent to 62 cents per common share outstanding, after full provision for regular preferred stock dividend requirements, compared with 74 cents in 1936.

Sales totaled $788,279,705, an increase of 5 per cent. Tonnage gained three tenths per cent.

Swift & Co., another large meat packing concern, reported a decline in income balance transferable to surplus while sales volume increased.

Net income of Armour of Delaware and subsidiaries, which includes the South American fertilizer and leather operations, totaled $12,417,019 compared with $7,458,331 the previous year. Other corporations in the Armour group, however, sustained a loss of $2,704,227.

Robert H. Cabell, president, said declining prices in the closing weeks of the fiscal period resulted in inventory losses which reduced earning prospects.

"The outlook for the current year is uncertain," Mr. Cabell said. "General business conditions are unsatisfactory and there has been a consumer resistance to high meat prices that has curtailed consumption in most parts of the country, due principally to unemployment.

Security Dealers Ask SEC to Back Self-Regulation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP) — Over-the-counter securities dealers proposed that the federal government back their program of self-regulation.

Representatives of dealers' organizations and the securities commission sat around the table Monday to discuss the subject.

The commission did not commit itself on the proposal but Chairman William O. Douglas expressed "gratification" at the interest in self-regulation.

Some of the organizations, particularly the investment bankers conference, already have voluntary codes of fair practices. The new proposal is to provide federal backing for such programs.

Organizations represented at the meeting were the Investment Bankers Conference and its sponsor, the Investment Bankers Association of America; the Maine Investment Dealers Association, the New York Securities Dealers Association, the New England Securities Dealers Association and the California Securities Dealers Association.

Over-the-counter dealers are those who buy and sell securities by direct negotiation with the public instead of through organized exchanges.

Treasury Gets Good Rates on Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury borrowed money last week at the best rate in about a year. It sold $50,000,000 worth of 91-day treasury bills at an average discount price of 99.974, equivalent to an interest rate of .102 per cent.

In the previous week, a similar issue was sold for 99.968, equivalent to .124 per cent.

Shipments of Pneumatic Casings Decline 16 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings estimated at 13,590,949 units for the third quarter of 1937 show a decrease of 16.7 per cent compared with the second quarter and 6.6 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1936, the Rubber Manufacturers Association announced.

Production was estimated at 12,658,848 units, a decrease of 22.9 per cent compared with the second quarter and 18.2 under the same period a year ago.

Stocks Sept. 30, 1937, were estimated at 11,615,262 units, a decrease of 7.3 per cent compared with June 30, but 28.9 per cent increase over Sept. 30, 1936.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for the week of Dec. 20 by one state and 39 municipalities totaled $11,403,745, compared with the revised total of $46,285,000 for the past week. The Daily Bond Buyer of New York State says. Weekly average for the year to date stands at $23,773,263.

Railways Accused Of Stock Juggling In Senate Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate eventually will order a "major operation" on financial structures of the railroads, Senator Truman (D-Mo) predicted.

This should be done, he said, instead of "pouring more government money into broken-down financial structures, or by merely tinkering with rates."

"The whole structure must be overhauled," Mr. Truman declared in a report to the Senate on the work of its railroad finance investigating committee.

"Rates, finances, management, coordination, consolidation must be studied."

Mr. Truman reported 75,000 miles of railroads, "representing $5,000,000,000 or more in book assets," were in bankruptcy. Insurance companies, he said, have $500,000,000 of your savings and mine invested in the assets of these bankrupt railroads."

Accused of Juggling

The Senator asserted study of railroad receiverships had developed that:

"So-called investment bankers" had a "gratuity list" of "high rail officials."

"The court and lawer situation . . . needs public attention."

Receivers and a judge in a railroad reorganization had private cars for personal use and long trips.

Railroad lawyers conferred privately with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chairman Wheeler (D), Montana, of the Railway Finance Committee, said its hearings had produced the "shocking revelation" that "heads of large railroads, apparently without compunction, juggle the books of their railroads or of subsidiary companies and conceal transactions involving millions of dollars from the ICC and the public."

"If any Senator had done what these men did, he would find himself behind the bars," Wheeler added.

The Senate committee continued its inquiry today. A. K. Atkinson, vice-president of the Wabash Railway Company, appeared to trace Wabash purchases of more than $23,000,000 of stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1926 and 1927.

Wheeler Charges Concealment

Senator Wheeler asserted these transactions were concealed from the Interstate Commerce Commission and stockholders and resulted in "false reports" to them and the New York Stock Exchange.

"The stockholders of the Wabash at this moment have suffered a loss of over $20,000,000 because of these stock market transactions," he said.

Mr. Atkinson said he did not know about the purchases until they were completed but that some secrecy probably was necessary because the Wabash was attempting to obtain an outlet from Buffalo to New York City.

Mr. Wheeler said John Wesley Hanes, newly appointed member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, formerly was associated with C. D. Barney & Company, brokers, who helped buy Lehigh stock secretly for Wabash officials.

The Montanan added a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Wabash, after it went into receivership in 1931, was used partly to pay off banks for unpaid balances on the Lehigh purchases.

"Thus we find Government funds were used to bail out banks which helped," he declared. He said the banks were the Chase National Bank and the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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SEE PAGE 18

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 1,300,000
1937 sal. to date 389,881,898
1936 sal. to date 495,305,474

Early Stock Rise Largely Reduced By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Stocks had to contend with considerable profit selling in today's market and early advances running to 2 or more points were reduced or cancelled near the closing hour.

Aircrafts and specialties were favored throughout. Steels were popular for a time, but most yielded the greater portion of their improvement later.

Rails, utilities, rubbers, copper and oils shuffled over a narrow range.

Activity was under that of yesterday's rally. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

"War" Shares Favored

While there was little change in the news picture, demand for some potential "war babies" further stressed the growing belief in Wall Street quarters that a sizable rearmament program may be inaugurated soon.

Bonds and commodities, pushed higher and foreign securities markets made a better showing.

Prominent share gainers included Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, Crucible, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Canada Dry, Lima Locomotive and American Shipbuilding.

Chrysler lacked vigor, but eventually managed to edge forward. Backward were General Motors, Continental Can, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Macy, Woolworth, Oliver Farm, Cerro de Pasco, Loew's and American Tobacco "B."

Western Union moved up more than 1, following announment this company and Postal would petition the Federal Communications Commission for a 15 per cent boost in telegraph rates.

On the other hand, Evans Products turned lower after the directors yesterday omitted the dividend because of "business uncertainties."

Bonds Slightly Higher

Quiet buying lifted most corporate and U. S. Government bonds a little higher today.

Rail issues, recently hit by the drop in freight traffic and revenues, recovered further, with St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Great Northern 4½s and Frisco 4½s fractionally higher toward midday.

Leadership for the gilt-edge division again was provided by U. S. loans, which showed gains ranging to 4-32s at one time. Weekly condition figures of leading Federal Reserve member banks revealed them as substantial buyers of Federal securities in contrast with heavy liquidation from that source in the first half of the year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Usually inactive stocks were the chief gainers in a narrow curb market today with the general trend mixed.

Todd Shipyards and Pepperell both gained more than four points on small trading. Aluminum Company of America advanced one.

American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, and United Gas were unchanged while Niagara Hudson Power and United Light & Power "A" were slightly down. American Cyanamid "B," Cities Service, International Petroleum, Newmont Mining, Pantepec Oil, and United Wall Paper were fractional gainers.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Amoskeag Co	$1	S	Jan. 4	Dec. 21
Amoskeag Co	$1	S	July 5	June 25
Philadelphia Co	25c	..	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Stearns & Co (Fredk.),	75c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 24
Initial				
Bellanca Aircraft	*50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
*Payable in four-year notes.				
Interim				
Rolls-Royce, Ltd, ordinary reg	6%	..	Jan. 19	Dec. 18
Rolls-Royce, Ltd, ADR for ordinary reg	6%	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 22
Irregular				
Lehigh Power Sec	10c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 20
Final				
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co, Ltd, 7% cum pfc pref shs	3½%	..	Jan. 1	.....
Special				
Amoskeag Co	$2	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 21
Laclede - Christy Prod Co (npr)	25c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Sterling Alum Prd	45c	..	Dec. 29	Dec 24
Regular				
Acadia S Ref Co	20c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Acadia Sug Ref Co Ltd 6% pf	7½c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 18
Dennison Mfg pf	$1	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Donie Mines	$1	..	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Duquesne L 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Eagle Lock Co	25c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
El Bd & Sh 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
El Bd & Sh 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Equitable Trust Co (Balt Md)	10c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Fireboard Products Inc 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fiberloid Corp	75c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Great South Lumber Co (La)	$1.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 8
Guarantee Co of North America	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Guenther Pub Co	$10	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Haughton Elevator Co $6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Hamilton Electric Co, Ltd	15c	M	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Industrial Accept Corp, Ltd, $2 Cl A	37½c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Lafayette Fire Ins Co (New Orl, La)	$1.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Loomis - Sayles Second Fund, Inc	25c	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
Manuf Life Insurance Co (Toronto)	$6	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 29
Maritime Tel & Tel Co, Ltd, 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Maritime Tel & Tel Co, Ltd, 7% pf 17½c Q Jan. 3 Dec. 15				
Merchants' L H & P Con	35c	..	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Montreal Telegraph	65c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Montreal Trmwys	$2.25	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
North American Fin Corp, Cl A	25c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Northern Cent Ry Co (Md)	$2	S	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Oils & Indus Inc	10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
O & Ind Inc pfc pf	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Pac Coast Aggregates Inc	5c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 16
Pac Lumber Co	$6	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 20
Quebec Power Co	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Rway Equip & Realty Co, Ltd, 6% 1pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
State St Tr (Bost)	$2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Sterling Aluminum Pr Inc	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
Twin Disc Cl Co	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service (Minn) 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn) 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn) $6 pf C	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Union Pub Service Co (Minn) $6 pf D	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Union Sug Co	25c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
U S Tr Co (Boston)	40c	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
U S Tr Co (Boston) 5% cv pf	40c	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Univ Leaf Tob pf	$2	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 26
Upper Mich Pw & Lt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Warren Fdry&P	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	39	37½	37½	— ½
85	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47	46	47	+1
23¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.80g)	61	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
25¾	17½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
38	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	44⅝	Air Reduction (5a)	11	54	53¼	54	+ ⅛
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	22	1	⅞	1	
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	10	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	51	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
58½	10	Allen pf xw	1	17	17	17	
89¾	11	Allen pf 600 ww	13	18⅝	18	18	
80	11	Allen pf 840 ww	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
62¼	10⅛	Allen pr pf	4	18⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	13	Allen Rfd (1.80)	10	16⅛	17⅜	17	+ ⅝
37⅞	8½	Allen Indust (1)	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	
238½	148	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	8	168	168½	167	—1
17½	8½	Allied Kid (1a)	3	9*	9	9	+ ⅛
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	9	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
85	49¾	Allied Stores pf (3)	3	80½	80¾	80¼	—1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	78	84	81½	84	+1⅛
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	13⅜	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	1½	Amal Leather	3	3⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
52½	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	32	32	32	Dec 13
114⅞	81½	Amerada (3)	15	88	86	86¾	— ¼
101½	83½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	9	89¼	87	89	Dec 20
41⅝	16	Am Bank Note (1g)	6	15	13½	13	+ ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.60g)	18	47⅛	45¾	47⅛	+1½
121	72½	Am Can (4)	32	75	73	74½	+ ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¼	165¼	165¾	— ⅜
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (1.60)	12	26⅞	27½	28	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	51	50	50½	— ½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	15	17¼	17	17	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (3)	1	100	100	100	Dec 8
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	Dec 20
23½	8¼	Am Colortype	6	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	8¼	Am Coml Alco (1¼a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	12	16	15¼	15½	Dec 20
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	4½	4¼	4½	
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	14	4¾	4¾	4¾	
58⅞	17	Am & For P 6$ pf	1	20	20	20	Dec 20
68⅞	19	Am & For P 7$ pf	3	23	23½	23½	—1¾
38½	5¾	Am & For P 3 pf	2	11¼	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
52¾	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
4¾	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Dec 20
17¾	6⅝	Am International	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
58⅝	14½	Am Locomotive	28	23½	22	22	+ ¼
125	63	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	68	68	68	+2
39½	10⅛	Am M & Pdv (3)	7	14⅝	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	6	4½	4⅜	4¼	— ⅛
34⅝	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	11	33⅜	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Dec 13
16½	3	Am Power & Light	10	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
87½	31	Am P&L 90pf (5⅝k)	2	44½	44	44	— ⅛
72½	26	AmP&LStpf(4.68¾k)	5	36½	35½	35½	— ⅛
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	153	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	15⅛	Am Roll Mill (2g)	43	20	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
101⅝	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	10	67⅞	66½	67⅝	— ⅜
36	16½	Am Safety Raz (2)	15	17	16¾	16¾	—1⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	10	11	10½	11	
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	64	52½	51⅝	52⅝	+ ⅝
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	128	125	125	Dec 18
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Dec 17
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	62	35¾	35	35¾	+ ⅜
26½	8¼	Am Stores	6	8¾	8½	8½	
86⅞	24¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Dec 16
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	149¼	148¼	148½	
99	60½	Am Tobacco (8)	12	61	60¾	60½	—1½
99⅞	61½	Am Tobacco B (8)	39	63	62	63	— ¼
150⅛	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	
20¼	4¼	Am Type Founders	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
20⅛	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	47	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
107	87	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	— ¾
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
79	35¼	Am Woolen pf	7	28½	28½	28¾	
20	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
70⅜	37½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	181	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14	14	14	Dec 20
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 17
46	25	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95¾	95½	95¾	Dec 20
13¾	4¾	Armour Ill (.90g)	158	6	5⅝	5⅝	
99½	62¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Dec 18
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	32	38⅞	37⅝	38½	+ ⅞
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	2⅝	Artloom	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24¾	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	47	7½	6⅞	7	
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7g)	1	83¾	83½	83¾	Nov 23
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	3	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	45	42	41	41	
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	4	73	72½	72½	— ¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	5	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	6	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	14	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅜	104¾	104¾	
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41¾	41	41	
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	3	46	44½	46	+2
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	7	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Dec 8
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	113	4⅛	3¾	3¾	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco pf	7	9	8½	8½	
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	49	12⅜	12	12½	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (3½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 17
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	11	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
32	8½	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ½
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	16	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	10½	10½	10½	Dec 17
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	14	94	Dec 17
114¾	90½	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec 16
15¾	7⅞	Belding-Hem (1)	4	7¾	7½	7½	Dec 20
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	42	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17⅝	17	17	
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	4	33	32⅞	32½	— ½
108½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	273	62½	60⅝	62½	+2
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	15	15	15	+ ¾
139½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	9	93½	93	93½	+1
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	3	24¾	24	24¼	
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	21	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	152	33⅜	30½	32	+1⅝
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	14	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
25	12	Bond Stores (1.80)	5	13⅜	13	13½	
28	17	Borden (1.60)	42	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	26	27	26	27	+ ⅛
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Dec 14
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 17
35⅜	18	Bower R Bear (3½g)	5	18	18	18	
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	15	9	8¾	9	
50⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	36	22½	21½	22	— ⅛
53½	26¾	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	6	26¾	26	26¾	— ⅛
47	20	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
83	8	Bkln-Man Tr	9	9½	9	9¼	— ¼
102¼	25⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr pf (6)	9	28½	27½	27¾	— ⅛
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	12	20	19½	19½	— ½
50	35¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	36	35¼	35¼	
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	14	¾	¾	¾	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	14	8¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg	22	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.30g)	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	6	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	33	31½	31½	— ¼
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	11	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	29	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	
18¾	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	5	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	Dec 20
34⅝	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛

C

48¼	20	Calif Pack (1¼a)	3	30¼	30½	30¼	
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	12	8½	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	9	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	76	16¼	15½	16	+ ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	35	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	3	30	30	30	+ ⅛
18½	5½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
38⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	2	16½	16	16½	Dec 20
39	3⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (8g)	1	80	80	80	
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	18	63¼	62	63	+1
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (6)	4	100	100	100	— ¼
61¼	15½	Celanese/Corp	10	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
118	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	— ⅛
51	31	Celotex (1.20g)	2	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.28g)	6	29½	29	29	+ ¼
12⅜	2	Cent Pdy	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
41⅞	8	Cent RR NJ	3	10	10	10	
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	38	39¾	38½	39¼	— ⅛
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	20	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
63¼	28⅝	Champ Pap & F (2)	8	32	32	32	
48	5	Checker Cab	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	87	38⅜	38	38½	+ ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	89	89	89	Dec 20
90½	40	Chas Corp (3a)	24	48½	48	48	+ ¼
4¾	⅝	Chi & N Ill	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 16
13½	3	Chi & N Ill pf	8	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	19	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Ot West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 18
18¾	3	Chi Ot West pf	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	11	1½	1	1	— ⅛
7¾	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
33	6⅞	Chi Pneu T	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
48	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
3¾	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1	1	1	
8¾	1	C R I & P 5% pf	4	3½	3	3	Dec 18
10⅝	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
27½	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 18
25⅜	12	Chinn Ord Oil	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	3	Childs Co	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
138½	83½	Chrysler (10g)	147	84½	83½	83½	+ ¼
31⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	3	13	11⅞	13	+ ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
19⅝	2	Clin Stamp	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
48	20	Clark Equip (1.15g)	9	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
49¾	22	Cler Gr B (2.60g)	4	34	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
37	24½	Climax Molyb (1.20g)	19	27¼	26	27	+2
39⅛	13⅝	Clueti Peabody (1)	11	15½	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
170½	63⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87	87	87	Dec 18
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	31	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
104½	93⅛	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	95½	95	95	—2
63⅝	30¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	5	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ¼
32	16½	Columb Br A (1.60g)	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
31½	16¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	4	17¼	17	17	
30⅝	4¾	Colum G&El (.60g)	82	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
100	62½	Colum G&El pf A (5)	2	73	73	73	—3
29⅛	10	Colum Pict vte(1a)	*3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	28½	28½	28½	
188¾	66	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	72	71¾	72	+2
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	35	36⅝	35	35	—1¼
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	83	80	80	Dec 14
82½	27½	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	25	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	—1¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
27 3¾s '43-41 Mch	107.3	106.31	106.31
8 3¼s '41	107.1	107.7	107.1
2 3¼s '45-43	107.10	107.10	107.10
5 3¼s '46-44	107.5	107.5	107.5
4 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103	102	103
40 Am & For P 5s 2030	58½	56½	56½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	95½	95½	95½
18 Am T&T 3½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
213 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101	100½	100½
5 AmTel&Tcv 4½s'39 100	3-32	100⅛	100 3-32
480 Am T & T 3¼s '61	104¼	103¾	104¼
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	30	30
19 Arm Del 4s '57	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
10 Arm Del 4s '55	87	86⅞	87
12 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	109¼	109¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
6 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	105⅝	106
7 ACL slt 4s '52	75	74⅝	74½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	75	75	75
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	50½	50½	50½
23 B&O rfg 6s '95	51	50	51
33 B&O 1st 5s '48	82¾	82½	82¾
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	44½	43¾	44½
81 B & O 5s '96 F	44	43½	44
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	43¾	43¾	43¾
47 B&O cv 4½s '60	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
32 B&O 4s '48	80	79¼	80
5 B&OSaPLE&WV 4½s	73	72⅞	73
15 B&O 5s S W '50	65	64	64
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	112	112	112
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
26 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93¼	93¼
30 Boston&Me 5s '67	50⅛	50	50
4 Bost&Me4½s JJ61	46½	46¼	46½
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	52¼	62	62
8 BotCon 6½s '34	8	8	8
11 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	8	8	8
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103	102¾	-03
75 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	48½	47⅛	47⅝
106 Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	77	73¾	74
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108½	108½	108½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	91¼	91¼	91¼
25 Buf R&P 4½s'57	44½	43¾	44
3 Bur C R&No 5s'34	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118	118	118
10 Can Nat 4½s'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Nat 4½s'54	114¼	114¼	114¼
22 Can Nat 4½s'56	113⅝	113½	113½
7 Can Pac 5s'44	113	113¾	113
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	97½	97½	97½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Caro C & O 6s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Celotex 4½s'47 stw	75⅛	75	75
27 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12½	12½	12½
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	106	106	106
3 Cen Pac 5s'60	73¼	73	72
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	99¾	99½	99½
6 Cen R R N J 5s'87	35	33	35
2 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	29	29	29
2 Certain-td-8½s'48	63	63	63
5 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	18½	18½	18½
8 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
20 Chic Gt Wes 4s '59	17¾	17½	17½
91 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
61 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3¾	3¾
30 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29½	28¾	29¼
3 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29½	29¼	29¼
6 CM&SP 5s 2000 A	28½	28	28⅛
23 Chi&NW 6½s '36	22¼	22	22
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
25 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20½	20	20
25 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	20	19	19
17 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6¾	6½	6½
10 Chi &NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
29 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Chi&N Wn 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
3 Chi NW 3½s'87	18	18	18
4 CRI P 4½s'52A	8¾	8¾	8¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 CRI P 4½s'52A ctf	7½	7½	7½
15 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	18½	17¾	17¾
69 C R I & P 5s'34	9¼	9	9
83 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	9¼	9	9
1 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	96	96	96
4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	93	93½	93
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89	89½	89
9 Childs Co 5s '43	65	65	65
11 Cinn Gas&El3½s'66	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	106½	106⅜	106½
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	78	78⅛	78
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 ClevUnTerm 4s '73	100	99¾	99¾
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Col F&I 5s '70	80	80	80
3 Col & So 4½s'89	49¼	49	49¼
3 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Columbia G 5s'52 May	95	95	95
14 Columbia G5s1961	102¾	102½	102½
2 Col Hock V 4s'42	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Col Ry P & L 4s '65	106¼	106	106
19 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	96	95¾	95¾
2 Com'l Cred 3½s '62	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
9 Cranes 3½s '51	106¾	106¼	106¼
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 Cubs No Ry 5½s'42	41	41	41
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	43	42¼	42½
8 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	106¾	106⅝	106¾
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 Del P & L 4½s '71	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 D G & E 5s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	14	13	13
17 D & R G West 5s '55	6¼	6	6¼
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
8 D & R G West 5s '78	9	9	9
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105	105
1 Duluth S S & A 5s '37	26	26	26
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100	99⅞	100
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	50⅝	50	50⅛
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	50	50	50
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	61	61	61
1 Erie Jer 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100	100	100
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	6¼	6¼
3 Fond J&G 4s '82 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
20 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102	102	102
6 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	102⅛	102	102
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57¼	56⅞	57¼
27 Goodrich 4½s'56	94	94½	94
7 Goodrich 6s '45	93½	93½	93½
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103	103	103
1 Goth Stik Ho 5s '46	79½	79½	79½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105	105	105
1 Gt Nor Ry 6s '73	98	98	98
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90⅝	90½	90⅝
20 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	106	105⅝	106
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	96¾	97½
17 Gt Nor 3½s '67	79¾	79¼	79⅝
5 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	82½	82½	82½
5 Gulf M&N 5s '50	79	79	79
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	86½	86	86⅛
1 Harlem Riv&P 5s '54	75	75	75
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	31¼	31	31¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	52¾	52½	52½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ill Cen 3½s '52	53	53	53
3 Ill Cen 5s '55	58½	58¼	58½
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	48⅝	48½	48½
8 Ill Cen 4s '55	56	55	56
26 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48¼	47¾	48
29 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	54¼	54	54
8 Interb R Tr 7s '33	54½	54½	54½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	17½	17½	17½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	50	50	50¼
39 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	73¾	73¾	73¾
26 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	20	19½	19½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	16	16	16
33 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74	73¾	73¾
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞
1 Int Paper 6s '55	76	76	76
1 Int Paper 5s '47	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Int Rys Cent Am 5½s'43	89⅞	89½	89⅜
10 Int T&T 4½s'39	61½	60¾	60¾
32 Int T&T 5s '55	65¾	65½	65½
33 Int T&T 5s '55	79¾	79¼	79¼
3 JamesP&Clen 4s '59	98	97⅞	98
15 Jones&Laugh 4½s'61	29½	29¼	29¼
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 KCSouth 5s '50	66	65⅞	66
5 KCSouth 3s '50	70	70	70
5 KCTerm 4s '60	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	89	89	89
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	56½	56½	56½
19 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63⅞	61⅜	61⅜
9 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	63¾	63¾	63¾
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	91¼	91¼	91½
5 L&NMS 3½s '97 reg	102⅛	102¼	102¼
20 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31	31	31
1 LehC&N 4½s '54 A	68	68	68
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	65½	65	65½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	28	28	28
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38¼	38	38
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31¾	31	31

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
37 Leh Val 4s 2003	27½	26⅞	26⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	139½	139½	139½
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123¼	123¼
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	105	105
4 Liquid Carb 4s '51	103	102⅞	103
1 Loew's 3½s '46	97⅝	97½	97½
11 Louisv & Ark 3s '69	71¾	71	71⅜
36 Louis & N un 4s '40	105	104½	105
6 Louis & Jat 4s 2003	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	80½	80½
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
29 Manhat Ry 4s '90	97	96½	96½
3 McKeesRock 5½s '50	98½	98½	98½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	99	99	99
2 MillERy&L 5s '61B	99½	99½	99½
1 M & StL rfg 5s '62	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	9	9	9
8 MSP & SSM grld 5s '38	14	14	14
13 Minn St Pac 5s '37	13½	13½	13½
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	47½	47	47½
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	24½	23⅝	24¼
11 M-K-Tex 4s '68 B	41½	40	41½
15 Mo Pac 5½s '49	8½	8	8½
35 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24½	23¾	23¾
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24½	23¾	23⅞
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	24	24	24
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	24½	24¼	24½
21 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24	24	24
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	23	23	23
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅞	7¾	7¾
11 Louisia & Ark 3s '69	71¾	71	71¾
36 Louis & N un 4s '40	105	104½	105
6 Louis & Jat 4s 2003	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	80½	80½
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
29 Manhat Ry 4s '90	97	96½	96½
3 McKeesRock 5½s '50	98½	98½	98½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	99	99	99
2 MillERy&L 5s '61B	99½	99½	99½
1 M & StL rfg 5s '62	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	9	9	9
8 MSP & SSM grld 5s '38	14	14	14
13 Minn St Pac 5s '37	13½	13½	13½
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	47½	47	47½
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	24½	23¾

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70 a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Splendid boy, pipe organ. Estey, reads; pumping stops, electric action; like new; cabinet; AGO Standard all sub and super couplers. PIPE ORGAN EXCHANGE, 17 Hamilton St., New Britain, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

CARMEL, home with 5 bedrooms, 4 baths; 2-car garage; furnace, enclosed patio; located on scenic drive; can be purchased if desired; gated and further details from George P. Skinner, Los Gatos, California.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you actual samples amazing Rose-Frosted Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $25 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. AX-137 Indianapolis, Ind.

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Real Candy News
"THE SWEETEST GIFT"
Renowned Novelties, Chocolates, Ribbon Candy and Hard Candies are obtainable at
WITHERELL'S GLASS HOUSE
Arlington 4472

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CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

Toys, Games, Skis, Sleds, Skates, Velocipede Scooters, Children's Furniture.
Gifts for Every Member of the Family
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HARDWARE
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CAMBRIDGE

For Christmas
ELECTRIC SHAVERS
Electric shavers are growing in popularity every day. The best known makes are the Schick at $15.00, Remington-Rand at $16.00 and the Packard $15.00.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

We wish all customers and friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year
Fresh Pond Markets
Cambridge 858 Huron Avenue TRO. 2016 — Arlington 385 Broadway ARL. 2900

For Your Christmas Wants
DALEY'S Inc.
1426 Mass. Ave. Tro. 1420
Toilet Articles, Pens, Candy, etc.

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Send a MERRY CHRISTMAS to Loved Ones with *Christmas Flowers*
LOVELL *the Florist*
"Flowers by Wire" Hing 0335

SOMERVILLE

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Formerly Wilson's Toy Shop
Christmas Cards and Stationery
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
235 Elm Street Davis Square

J. W. HOWARD
FLOWERS
Attractive variety of Christmas Plants and Wreaths. Poinsettias and Cyclamen Grown on the premises.
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ALFRED A. VEASIE
MARKET
Lovely Fresh Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl for CHRISTMAS
With All the Fixings
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in their season
286 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

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Rose Hardware Co
George Rose, Prop.
Gifts for the Whole Family
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Skates—Sleds—Carts
Doll Carriages—Toys
Bagour Sq. Prospect 1095-6-7

Teele Sq. Sweet Shop
HOME MADE
Fancy Thin Ribbon Candy
Large Variety of Fancy Packages for Christmas
Soda Fountain *Light Luncheon*
NEXT DOOR TO TEELE SQ. THEATRE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Dexter, "Harlands," 33 Saunders Street.

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CHAS. K. HARDY, Consultant Optician
6 Parker St., LIVERPOOL 1.
Tel.: Royal 430

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YORKSHIRE—Commercial companion (Christian Scientist) of broad outlook and cultured interests to help with small kindergarten; quiet one-lady home. Box W-918, BCM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LANCS.—Tutor can accept as boarder backward boy, youth or foreign student to learn English. Box W-340, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Delightful modern residence to let or for sale on the Brim Dene and Hawthorn Farm Estates, Gosforth; unfurnished; on view; surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply Hyland Investment Co., 34 Dean St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ASHBURN HOTEL
London, 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Proprietor 2083—Overlooks gardens, near station, museums and park. 19 cabs, Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms; central heating and lift; first class chef; wine cherubim

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science Church. 48 rooms; 4 lounges, recreation room, new grounds; everything for perfect holiday; Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. ROBBINS.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, golf, sea; hotel terms inclusive terms from 3 gns.

Bournemouth, Overcliff Dr. Pk. Southbourne 1066
SUNSHINE CORNER
Hotel facing sea. We operate across the way. Winter terms on request. Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH WAVERLEY ROAD — **NEAVETTA**
East Cliff, close to sea and Christian Science church. 3½ gns. Tel. 716. Mrs. Morrish.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE — **ENTVISTOR ROAD**
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel; h. and c. spring mattresses, gas and electric fires, central heating, special winter terms.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Beau. Phone: 2152

BOURNEMOUTH, E. — "Ontario," Southbourne Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 2180.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNEMAR GUEST HOUSE—Near golf, tennis and riding; sea, 10½ gns. Mr. and Mrs. HUBERT LYON, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown. Duns. Phone Northbourne 38.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 36 Oriental Place, 3 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel. 304811

EASTBOURNE The BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water, Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive Terms from 2 gns. p. w. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.
Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernized throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

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Commercial and Family. Home Comforts. Phone 204061

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
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Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3018.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

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First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.
Tele. Western 2885/6

London, W. 2.
HOTEL FORTY
36-42 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park. Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. P. E. Miller.
Phone BAY. 1461

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fre. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. R. and G. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week

LONDON
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W.C.1, Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
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Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

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SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel —Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade, A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped. Central Heating. Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141 Telegrams Marine

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

Tel. Liv. 2262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops; central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns. Inclusive, garage. Proprietors, MR. AND MRS. S. HALE.

SWITZERLAND

AMRISWIL Hotel Bahnhof
Comfortable house. Running water in all Rooms. Pr. 3.50 to 4.-
BERN, Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld, Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

England

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R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
8 Station Road (Ladies)

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Your Clothes Are
YOURS TRULY
Ladies and Gentlemen
when made by
OSWALD TATE
GENUINE BESPOKE TAILOR
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Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE, DEANSGATE

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Tel. Eagley 54 — 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 — 17a Oxford Street

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WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. Market St.

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of BRADFORD,
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Men's Outfitting
Furnishings; Decorations;
'Phone 2290 (Fourteen lines)

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Pianos—Music Radio — WOODS

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES : HOSIERY : NECKWEAR
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64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
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All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muff's)

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ANDREW HOUSTON
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28, 30, 32, Bank Street, Carlisle
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Suits and Costumes made to order from £5-5-0

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Astro and Oxford Hose
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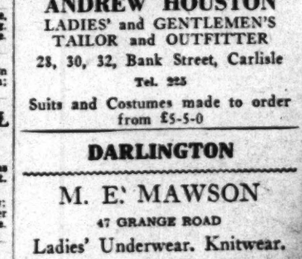

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Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4190

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Castlegate, Knaresborough
Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Sausages, Home-made Potted Meat
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Perfection in Permanent Waves
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Christmas has lighted
The candles in town,
And the Christmas Star
Is shining down.
May the light of the candles,
And the light of the Star,
Guide us and bless us
Wherever we are.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter's Stocking

A Story for Children

It hung by the chimney, Peter's stocking, and it was crammed full of good things. Peter didn't know it, not yet, because Christmas morning hadn't come. Indeed the clock on the fireplace mantel was just striking midnight, and Peter was sound asleep in his bed.

The room where the stocking hung was very still except for the "Bing-Bing" of the clock striking midnight. If there was a mouse about you couldn't hear him. The echo of the last "Bing" had just died away when Peter's stocking, hung by the chimney, began to wriggle, not all over, just in the toe. And when the toe began to wriggle its shadow on the wall began to wriggle too. Away down in the toe a wee voice said, "I want to get out. Move up, please." It was the voice of a bright, new penny and he spoke to the handkerchief just above him.

The handkerchief was very pretty. It had a large 'P' in blue at the corner ('P' was for Peter of course). "How can I move up?" the handkerchief asked, "There's a jack-knife on top of me."

"And," said the jack-knife, "you needn't ask me to move up because there's an iron pig on top of me."

The iron pig grunted. Twice he

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter Rabbit Sat Twirling His Whiskers

grunted. "Ugh, Ugh!" He was really a bank to put pennies in and he had a slit in his back. "There's something on top of me," he said, "but I don't know what it is."

"Don't call me an 'it,' " the voice above him grumbled. "I'm a Jack-in-the-Box. And don't tell me to move up because there's a book on top of me, a book that tells all about Peter Rabbit, whoever he is."

"If you please," said the book in a voice clear and distinct, "everyone knows 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit.' everyone who is anyone."

But all the Jack-in-the-Box said was, "Who's above you?"

"A red and white top," the book said.

"And I want to spin!" the top shouted, "but there's not room enough in here. Say you, up above me, move out, will you?"

"How can I?" a sweet voice answered. It was a box of candy and it smelt good. "How can I," it said again, "when there's an orange on top of me?"

"Is that all?" said the top. "Then you must be near to the top of the stocking."

By now the bright penny was wriggling so hard and pushing, that he made all the others wriggle. The whole stocking was dancing, and its shadow was dancing too. Suddenly plop!!! Out bounced the orange and went rolling across the floor, then the box of candy with a hard whack!

"Moving out up above," the top cried, and out he went spinning round and round.

Now the stocking was whirling about and its shadow looked like a jumping-jack. The Jack-in-the-Box tumbled out, snapped his lid open and sprang out, waving his arms.

"Going out!" the iron pig grunted, and out he rolled with a loud bang. Behind him came the jack-knife and the handkerchief!

"Hurrah!" shouted the bright penny and up the leg of the stocking he climbed to the top. There he stood a minute before he jumped to the floor.

"No matter how far down you are," he said, "you can always reach the top."

Now the room was no longer still. The bright penny was rolling around The iron pig was grubbing in the ashes of the chimney, the top was spinning, the handkerchief was waving, the jack-knife was opening and shutting, the box of candy rattling about and the clock said (but I doubt whether he saw aright) the clock said that Peter Rabbit jumped out of the book and sat twirling his whiskers!!

Gardenia

Monitor Camera Club From H. Charles Yaeger, Binghamton, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

For today's cryptic message, Henry Ford compares present-day conditions with those of 50 years ago:

"FORFDO YNEO N DRH ARBO HYCKLP HR HYCKS NQRTH NKU ANKV ARBO RFFRBHTKCHCOP XRB CAFBREOAOKH HYNK HYOV YNU XCXHV VONBP NLR."

Letter Addition and Division

Letters have been substituted for the figures in this problem, the first two rows being added together to give a result of CCCD. This sum is then to be divided by A, giving an answer of ABD. Can you decipher it?

```
  AAA
  BBB
-----
 CCCD
```

(ABD)

Letter Changing

A letter-changing expert from Quincy, Mass., shares this Christmas Tree with others. It's loaded with 10 changes. Follow the usual rules.

```
                ICE the CUP
              TURN   SPIT
             COOK     BIRD
            BROWN    GRAVY
             BOIL     YAMS
             JELL     MINT
             BAKE     PIES
             SALT     NUTS
              TRIM    TREE
                AND
                FOR
                ALL
      A MERRY CHRISTMAS DAY
```

The first change—ICE to CUP—should be made in 8 moves; the 2nd change in 7 moves; 3rd in 5 moves; 4th in 8 moves; 5th in 7 moves; 6th in 4 moves; 7th in 5 moves; 8th in 7 moves; 9th in 4 moves; and 10th—ALL to DAY—in 9 moves.

What Is Its Height?

A room 40 feet long and 32 feet wide contains 17,920 cubic feet. What is its height?

Fun With Antonyms

Try matching each word with its correct antonym:

1	artificial	adversary
2		ancestor
3		ask
4		astronomer
5		attack
6		bad
7		bashful
8		bravery
9		brutality
10	inactive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Jewels of Silver, And Jewels of Gold"

In the description in the book of Exodus of how the children of Israel prepared to make their Exodus from Egypt, we are informed in our Common Version that they "borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold" (Exodus 12:35), and in view of the familiar modern usage of the word "jewels" to mean "precious stones," the meaning of the passage sometimes seems rather obscure to the present-day reader.

In the original, however, the word rendered "jewels" is simply *keley*, which has the literal meaning of "articles, utensils, vessels," and is thought, in this passage, to mean "ornaments" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon: p. 479), which would be more portable than heavy gold or silver vessels or cups.

Smith translates: "They asked the Egyptians for articles of silver and gold."

Lines About Leaders—109

By a Staff Artist

William Herschel

(1738-1822)

WILLIAM HERSCHEL was a great astronomer of his day.
His important discoveries opened up a new world of thought.
He was born in Hanover, where his father was a hautboy player.
As a child, he loved mathematics, but he felt music more deeply.
At 14, he joined the band of the famous Hanoverian Guard.
On a certain occasion his detachment happened to visit London.
He took a fancy to England and decided to remain there.
When young William wanted pupils, he easily found many.
When he looked for a post as organist, he immediately got one.
The thought of his sister then flashed through his mind:
Caroline should no longer be drudging for everybody at home.
He sent for the girl and he made an excellent singer of her.

HOWEVER successful, their lives soon were to be changed.
Herschel's knowledge of music drew him into harmonics.
Harmonics gradually led him to the study of mathematics.
From mathematics he turned to treatises dealing with optics.
And optics put him in contact with the world of astronomy.
The scholar now retired every night with books on the stars,
But how could he see those stars on which he was reading?
Evidently, in instructing himself further about the subject.
And a few years later William Herschel became an astronomer.
Telescopes were few and not very efficient in those days.
Since his telescope proved inadequate, why not make one?
So he purchased the remains of an amateur's implement.
He stopped all his music lessons; Caroline sang no more.
The two set themselves to grinding and polishing lenses.
They succeeded in finishing a good reflecting instrument.
And in 1779 Herschel began a sytsematic survey of the skies.

YET the scholar was not contented to be a mere star-gazer.
It was nothing to see the stars when one could not study them.
If only he might provide himself with a stronger apparatus!
Then Caroline and he took up grinding and polishing again.
Another telescope came into being, a more accurate one.
And the astronomer resumed his methodic review of the skies.
Once he lighted upon an object he had never seen before.
Further examination proved it to be an unknown planet.
He had discovered Uranus, a discovery which startled the world.

NOW William Herschel was the astronomer of King George III.
Brother and sister enjoyed a royal pension near Windsor.
And they toiled at their task with a passionate devotion.
While he "swept the heavens," she noted down his observations.
Together they catalogued and mapped no fewer than 50,000 stars.
Up to that time astronomers had discovered 103 nebulae.
The German scholar's research raised the number to 2500.

WITH years, he revealed more of the glories of the stars:
Some moved round each other after the laws of gravitation.
The action among remote ones was like that of our solar system.
They traveled according to the same laws which governed it.
Herschel did more for astronomy than any other man in centuries.
He pioneered a way for a new conception of the heavens.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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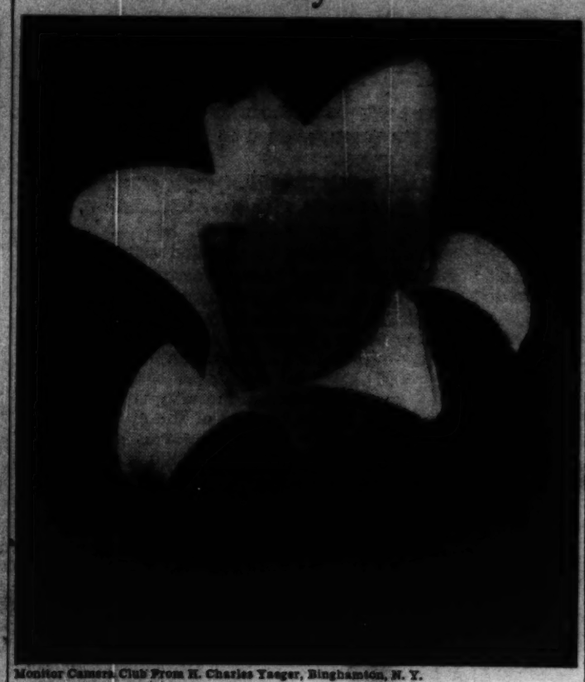
Lily



Monitor Camera Club From H. Charles Yaeger, Binghamton, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

Double Meaning?

Perfume Salesman: "We have Breath of Spring, Whiff of Immortals, Attar of Orange Blossoms, Parfum De Acacia——"

Conservative Lady: "Haven't you any common scents?"

Nice Appetizer

"Hello, Geordie," said one ploughman to another as they met in the baker's shop; "whit are ye daein' here?"

"Oh!" replied the other, "I've jist had a dizzen o' them pies. If they hadna been sae dear I'd ha'e made ma denner o' them."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

He'll Get Along All Right

"Yes," said the movie star, "I'm to play the part of an elderly lady in my next film, and I shall need to have wrinkles painted about my eyes and mouth."

"Ah," responded her gallant escort, "they will indeed be lines cast in pleasant places."

"Sorry, but the only thing I could fit you with would be an umbrella."

"Peter Pan"

An editor met the late Sir James Barrie, the famous author of "Peter Pan," at a dinner.

"Sir James," he said, "I suppose some of your plays do better than others. They're all successes, I imagine."

Barrie leaned toward him confidentially. "No," he said, his eyes twinkling, "some Peter out—and some Pan out."

—Rose in Collier's

"Hmmmm . . . just as I thought. Papier-mâché!"

Advance Lesson

The bright young thing came into the room and smiled at her mother.

"Mother," she said, "I must have some money for a new dress. Will you ask daddy for it?"

"Ask him yourself, dear," was mother's reply. "You are getting married in a month's time and you must have some practice."—Pearson's.

A Christmas Alibi

I never brought a box of gloves
To her I hold divinely fair,
But that her voice, a sucking dove's,
Announced that she had eighteen pair.

I never offered sugared treats
To her whose presence makes me glad,
But that she grieved to own that sweets
Were what her mother most forbade.

I never sent her roses red
Or pinks that seraphim might pull,
But that with deep regret she said
That every vase and bowl was full.

I never laid a sapphire blue
Before my paragon of girls,
But that she sighed, "I thought you knew
I never wear a thing but pearls!"

I never gave such gifts to her,
My sweetest chuck and dearest Jill,
And since you see what WOULD occur
In case I did, I never will.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

A young man was confronted with the problem of unemployment. When the point was reached where he did not have funds to pay for even a room to stay, he was rather engrossed with a sense of self-pity.

At this time there occurred an earthquake in that part of southern California where he was residing. In his thought of those who might be in a worse plight than he, he forgot his own troubles. He was asked if he would like to go to the scene of the disaster with friends in their car. He accepted the offer, expressing the desire to be helpful.

His first act was to call upon people he knew only slightly to offer his material assistance. This was accepted with appreciation, and the young man was able to spend most of the day helping them. There was no expectation of reward. Without his seeking it, a home was provided for him in another place, and he found comfort in a house that seemed rather devoid of it at that time.

Still forgetting his own problem, the next day he offered his services to another family. They expressed regret that though they needed help, they could not afford to pay for it. Of course, this objection was overruled, and the services were contributed.

The third day the young man started out with the same unselfish purpose to give where his services would be accepted. This time, however, opportunity came for remunerative employment that kept him busy until he was ready to leave that city. Thus did giving bring its own reward.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Deferring an Election

Question: A bylaw states, "Regular business meetings of the church shall be held quarterly. The Board of Directors shall decide the date and hour at which these meetings shall be called excepting that the annual meeting shall be held on the fourth Monday in January in each and every year, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers" (naming them).

Is it in order to entertain a motion to defer the election of any of these officers?

Answer: It is not in order to defer the election, which would be equivalent to setting aside the bylaws. When the election is actually pending, however, the meeting may adjourn to a later date to complete the election, the adjourned meeting being a continuation of the annual meeting. The only restriction is that the adjourned meeting must be held before the time fixed for any other subsequent meeting.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fore!

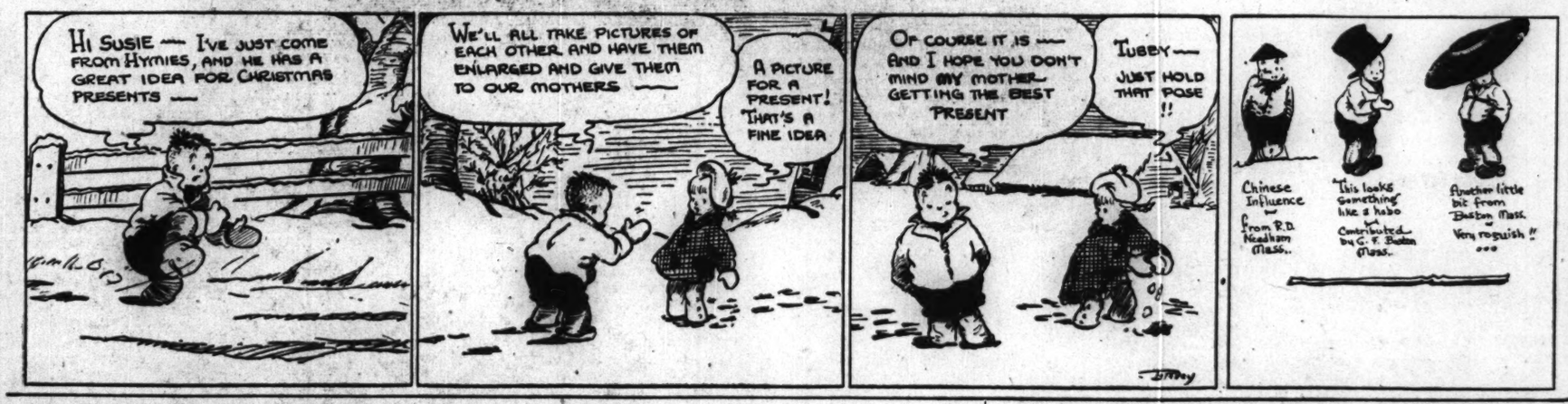
A good game for golf devotees! A pencil for a club and a piece of paper for a green!

Draw nine lines on the paper, and letter them Hole One, Hole Two, etc. Then, open a book—any book or magazine at random—and read out the first two letters of the first nine lines on a page, one pair of two letters to be written down beside each hole.

The players are to add letters before and after each pair to make words, the fewer letters needed to make a complete word, the better. In scoring, count one stroke for each letter used, and 15 when a word is not finished. The lowest score wins the match! Lots of fun! —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Picture of Modesty*

By Le Pelley


HI SUSIE — I'VE JUST COME FROM HYMIES, AND HE HAS A GREAT IDEA FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS —
WE'LL ALL TAKE PICTURES OF EACH OTHER AND HAVE THEM ENLARGED AND GIVE THEM TO OUR MOTHERS —
A PICTURE FOR A PRESENT! THAT'S A FINE IDEA
OF COURSE IT IS — AND I HOPE YOU DON'T MIND MY MOTHER GETTING THE BEST PRESENT
TUBBY — JUST HOLD THAT POSE !!
Chinese Influence from R.D. Needham Mass.
"This looks something like a hobo" Contributed by G. F. Boston Mass.
Another little bit from Boston, Mass. Very roguish !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Christmas Neckties*

By The Hagers

I MET TED WEBB, WHO WHISPERED LOW, "LOOK WHAT I BOUGHT FOR JACK AND JOE."
I MET JOE TEAL: "IF YOU WON'T QUACK, I'LL SHOW YOU THESE—FOR TED AND JACK."
SAID JACK, "I HAD A HAPPY THOUGHT; NECKTIES FOR TED AND JOE I BOUGHT."
MY CHRISTMAS LIST I MUST REVISE. IT NOW IS MINUS THREE NECKTIES!

Daily Anecdote

His Best

A visitor inspecting some of the creations of Thorwaldsen asked the great sculptor, "Which is your greatest statue?"

"The next one," he replied.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "People have a lot more things to think about and many more opportunities for improvement than they had 50 years ago."

Letter Addition and Division:

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  333
  777
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3)1110(370
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Letter Changing: Ice, ace, are, art, ait, aid, Cid, end, cup. Turn, burn, born, boon, boot, soot, spot, spit. Cook, cork, cord, card, hard, bird. Brown, grown, grows, grass, grass, grads, grade, grave, gravy. Boil, boll, doll, dole, dale, dame, dams, yams. Jell, mell, melt, milt, mint. Bake, bate, bats, pats, pits, pins, Salt, sale, bale, bate, bite, bits, nits, nuts. Trim, tram, tray, trey, tree, a— all, ald, did, dad, day.

What Is Its Height?: 15 feet.

Fun With Antonyms: Original-copy; adversary-accomplice; approach-departure; esteem-aversion; success-inadequacy; feast-famine; legend-fact; frugality-extravagance; conflict-harmony; inactive-employed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Government Not Above Law

THE Supreme Court decision on the wire-tapping case has half a dozen interesting facets. It is another reversal; it shows the erstwhile Brandeis-Stone-Cardozo minority now on the majority side of a seven-two decision; it discloses Mr. Justice Black upholding the sanctity of private communications against government investigations very similar to those he prosecuted himself as a senator; it finds the court taking account of public feeling that wire-tapping is unethical; it displays again a willingness to discover the intention of Congress, but places chief reliance on the actual wording of the law, thus requiring Congress to make its purpose clear.

But most important, this decision runs sharply counter to the present tendency to put governments above the law. The vital words of the majority opinion are:

> The sovereign is embraced in general words of a statute intended to prevent injury and wrong.

Therefore when the Communications Act forbade individuals to divulge intercepted telephone messages it forbade agents of the Government, however good, its purposes, to do the same thing, says the court.

How does that fit with the assumption that government can do no wrong? America can hardly be on the road to totalitarianism when its Supreme Court declares:

> Congress may have thought it less important that some offenders should go unwhipped of justice than that officers should resort to methods deemed inconsistent with ethical standards and destructive of personal liberty.

Methods! Too little attention has been given lately to methods by many whose eyes have been fastened on humanitarian goals.

Many liberals, like this newspaper, while fully sympathetic with the social reform purposes of the New Deal, have felt honestly compelled to question some of its methods. Other liberals, perhaps naturally impatient with apathy or insincere opposition, have looked only to ends. But justification of means by ends is always a risky business for it abandons the solid ground of principle. It is altogether wholesome when the same morality is demanded of government as of the citizen. If the purpose is good it deserves good methods and will not fail through taking the time and trouble to find good methods.

The gold clause decision appeared to many Americans to give government freedom to break a contract to which an individual would have been held. Students of government feared it meant a step toward totalitarianism. Doubtless the court felt that necessity justified the ruling. This time it has taken a contrary position. And interestingly enough one justice who did not see the necessity for the gold clause decision now holds that the need for government to use information obtained by wire-tapping justifies releasing it from the law's demands on an individual. Which shows again that the court must weigh more than the law.

But in this decision the important thing is that the liberal majority sets its face firmly against the idea that the government can be above the law. That is an example liberals everywhere would do well to follow.

"Let Them Eat Cake!"

HENRY A. WALLACE is not, of course, Marie Antoinette. Assuredly, when he was addressing a dinner of the Gourmet Society in New York he did not wish to be taken so seriously as was the unfortunate French Queen.

Where Marie was prescribing for the masses, the American Secretary of Agriculture undertakes to do something for the diet of the classes—the very ultra elite, the economic nobility with annual incomes of $100,000 or more. He proposes that they be required to subsist exclusively on such delicacies as pâté de foie gras and coq de bruyére aux quilles de truffes. This he advocates not only as a solution to the American farm problem, but also as a concession to what he terms the desire of wealthy people to be regimented.

Perhaps he refers to the kind of regimentation described by Elizabeth Lady Decies, the former Mrs. Harry Lehr, in New York society of some thirty years ago, when, as she relates in her recent "Turn of the World," members of the fashionable set who were fond of common mussels dared not indulge such a plebeian taste because those delicacies were too cheap to maintain a reputation for lavish spending. No one will ever know how many American Jiggses have yearned for corned beef and cabbage while forced to dine on caviar and pheasant.

But the worst is not yet. The same newspaper which records Mr. Wallace's whimsy carries a full page announcement of a new publication, Verve, which is proudly set forward as "the most beautiful and most expensive magazine in all the world." Expensiveness is evidently a virtue. There must still be a few badgered princes of privilege eking out a furtive existence in the United States.

To them a magazine which retails at $2.50 a copy and is a compendium of esthetics will surely come as a ray of light in a vast darkness. Even Fortune, which broke the ice at a dollar a copy, was mercenarily concerned with enabling the reader to discern where two dollars might grow in place of the one he had spent. No such taint of the marketplace shall touch Verve; it obviously shall be devoted to gentle living.

What, then, of the innocent nouveau riche who still would like an occasional glance at the Saturday Evening Post or the Homeville Chronicle, or would enjoy such escape literature as the Engineer's Handbook or a dog-eared copy of "David Harum"? Alas, for him the four-color, heavy paper, sophisticated magazines of modern art will be au fait if not de rigeur. Whether he likes it or not, his intellectual diet, too, is on the verge of being regimented. Will not someone defend the rights of millionaires to be common people?

Check—Not Checkmate

THE ruling of the acting Comptroller-General, Richard N. Elliott, that the Home Loan Bank Board at Washington was without authority in contributing $37,000 toward the establishment of a co-operative clinic and "health insurance" association of employees of its subsidiaries may prove a blow to the hopes of the proponents of socialized medicine. Those who oppose nationalization of the medical profession should not prematurely conclude, however, that friends of the movement consider themselves defeated. Mr. Elliott's opinion may only stir them to greater effort.

The acting Comptroller General gave his opinion in a letter to Senator McCarran of Nevada, who questioned the action of the Home Loan Bank Board. The opinion is not in itself a legal veto. The board is a semi-independent agency, not under any executive officer of the Government. The Home Owners Loan Corporation and other subsidiaries of the board are legally private corporations. It is possible—unless the bank board members feel that Congress, or a substantial minority, agrees with Mr. Elliott—that the informal opinion will be ignored. The ruling, however, lays the groundwork for legal action.

While Mr. Elliott's ruling appears to say that no public or quasi-public organization may devote public funds to the promotion of employees' health associations without specific legal authority, Congress may at any time extend that authority to any or all federal agencies. This is likely to be the direction of the next step of the friends of socialized medicine, and unless citizens want to foot the expenses and eventually be subjected to the control of such agencies it behooves them to be on guard against this movement.

A SECOND ski factory is soon to be established in New Hampshire. One instance where business on the downgrade affords encouragement.

Ludendorff

SHERMAN had a name for it; but it took the supreme organizing genius of a German general to show the world what mechanized war was like. Historians call him the greatest military technician of his time. And in the impartial laboratory of the war colleges, military minds now marvel at the tactical skill of the man who steered the Germans in their mighty wheel through Belgium; who geared the economic resources of the Empire into the war machine; and later forged the Siegfried fortifications into that iron chain of defenses known as the Hindenburg Line.

Free from the emotional stress engendered by those battles of twenty years ago, men now study the campaigns of Erich Ludendorff in the light of things history does not yet record. For history deals only with the effect of that "war will" that swept Ludendorff's army toward Paris in the spring of 1918, and back on the counter wave of allied resistance.

In those kingdoms men build deep within their hearts, in those castles they call home, a "will to peace" has taken root. In the days of Ludendorff's retreat, someone with a perspective broad enough to see beyond the devastation of those times nailed this sign above the ruins of a village street: "Do not be angry, only wonder."

The flame of hatred lighted by 1,000,000 allied casualties suffered on Ludendorff's drive of 1918, has gone out. Today men only wonder. And out of their searching will come other men with the organizing genius of Erich Ludendorff, and a compassion inspired by the Prince of Peace to mobilize that "will" against the common enemy called war.

AN INVENTOR is said to be working on a bicycle capable of traveling backward, forward and sidewise. There seem, however, to be too many of that kind on the roads already.

Making of America

Books News of the Day

HOW did America look to the men and women of other days? What did those who were making history have to say about it at the time?

Henry Beston has ransacked letters and diaries, pamphlets, editorials, and more formal documents, and in AMERICAN MEMORY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50) has compiled a first-hand chronicle of the country from the time of the earliest settlements to the Theodore Roosevelt administration.

Obviously Mr. Beston could not get all of American history by that method within the covers of a single book, but he has been able to include (as his title page declares) "the forest and the Indian, the colonist and the hearth, the seventeenth-century captivities, the wars, emigrations and adventures of a people, also the winning of independence and the making of the Union, the life of the great rivers, the prairies and the plains, the nation divided and reunited, and the emergence of the present." The accounts of these matters are all original documents, arranged in groups each of which has an excellent brief introduction by Mr. Beston. Unfortunately biographical notes about the authors, with some of whom we desire better acquaintance, are lacking.

In chrondological order the reader progresses along the centuries from the visit of Captains Amadas and Barlow at Pamlico Sound in 1584, down to Henry Adams's impressions upon entering a hall of dynamos. Social history, ethnology, geography, zoology, politics, and the advance of natural science are here. It may be Roger Williams's comments on New England weather (entirely favorable) or a brief glimpse of a strawberrying festival on Long Island in 1670, or the bewilderment expressed by a Virginian on returning after seven years in London and finding even his own household infected with resistance to the mother country. There is humor in Horatio Gates's swaggering account of Burgoyne's surrender to "me and my Yankees," and, for quite different reasons, in the adventures of one Joel Shepard, a private in the Continental Army, and, unintentionally, in a view of Fifth Avenue in the year 1878.

Many of Mr. Beston's selections are about the Indians—reports of captives, protests and defiances of the sachems, records of white aggression and red retaliation, Indian legends, and the sad story of the dispossession of the Cherokees as it looked to a Maine man traveling in the western country in 1839.

Second only to that in dramatic value, as he estimates it, is the story of the Mormons, their building of Nauvoo and its abandonment, and their trek to Utah. First things also interest Mr. Beston—the feelings of Robert Rogers, who beheld Niagara without ever having had his impressions dulled by reading of the wonder, and, equally fresh, the first experiment with a carbonized filament as described by Thomas Edison. W. K. R.

A "Gift Horse" That Needs to Be Looked in the Mouth

"All Ashore That's Going Ashore"

SOMEWHERE out of childhood's reading, came a sudden phrase—*Pax Vobiscum*. It is little enough Latin I could ever remember—the first lines of Caesar—*Gallia omnis*, or *Quo Vadis?* and now this one—was it from *Cloister and the Hearth* or *Ivanhoe?* No matter.

But it was definitely better than "good-by." It got around the point very nicely, evading the fact that in a little while midnight seas would be running between ship and wharf, first just a little dark line of water, then a quick motion of waves as the liner settled to action; then, at last the sea itself stretching out to the horizon.

We stood at the prow where we could watch the harbor lights, people taking leave of each other, the comings and goings over the gangplank. There was a moon and a star—obligingly bright—a crisp night, and a quiet business of getting ready to sail. Then the cry: "All ashore that's going ashore," and looking back from the wharf, it was the Latin phrase and not "good-by" that slipped from me.

* * *

It was only a week later when I was saying it to my childhood. We always do these things unexpectedly, and without forewarning. One day it is all there behind you. The next day, it has slipped anchor and a timeless sea reaches beyond the blue horizon. I suppose everyone experiences it—that moment when the door clangs behind one rudely and without a by-your-leave. As we drove away to the train, leaving the old, rambling, brown-shingled house with its upper dormers looking so like a placid cow, we were careful not to glance back at it, lest we see the "For Sale" sign trying to shrink from sight at the doorpost.

Had I not come trudging home from school on short, fat legs, not too long since, scuffing, carefree, through the leaves of autumn? Played croquet on the side lawn? Put up my hair and pinned a flower in it for the first dance? Heard the old floors creaking in the stillness of the night? Watched the frost paint patterns on the wide windows? Stood over a pan of fudge of a Sunday afternoon, surrounded by school fellows? Teased to sit up a little later? Made great decisions?

"For Sale" takes in a plot of ground and the buildings thereon, but cannot include the memories invisible to strangers above all, that of the stately figure in a white muslin frock, whose hair gleamed bright auburn in the sun—she who answered to the call of "Mother."

It is a strange thing that young fry usually consider home as a place from which they are to spread their wings at an early age, only returning with great gusto from time to time, when the responsibilities of maturity will allow. Yet in the background of thought, it is always there, a comforting, embracing, taken-for-granted shelter from the "cauld blasts" of experience. . . .

They wore their hair in pretty looseness when I was first aware of it at all. It was a high, soft crown above a wide brow. Her eyes were deeply set and darkly blue; her sleeves puffed over strong, firm arms. All mothers have a special touch of gentleness in their fingers. They learn it tending babies. Sleepily in the night, I have felt that touch smoothing the blankets under my chin, brushing the hair off my cheek. Say what you like, it is only yesterday.

Sitting at her knees in the soft summer evenings, she taught us the stars and the constellations—the mood in which I best remember her—for she was always reaching beyond time and space into the illimitable. . . . Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars—we lived on easy speaking terms with them all.

* * *

We were busy wrapping up the pig as we drove off—its back legs were wobbly, but its snout was as cheerful as ever—its tail just as curly. All the children had played with it, and it had somehow survived. The tacit agreement for the moment was "let's not look back."

Of course it is better to stand at the prow of a ship than at its stern, as it weighs anchor and drifts off out to sea. For one thing, it is usually too far to swim back to shore, and the place one had made for one's self is already closed over by new activity.

Nor can one walk back over the gangplank into childhood, and into the old, brown, rambling house with its dormer like a placid cow. Our feet stirred the autumn leaves as we walked out to the car, already loaded with bags . . . if you've only a visitor's ticket, you have to obey the call when it comes—"all ashore that's going ashore." DOROTHY DESMOND

North . . South . . East . . West

It's Never Too Late

By Frank L. Perrin

THE temptation is to regret that time and opportunity have joined in some sort of conspiracy to render futile all our cherished plans. We fail to realize, in times of seeming defeat and disappointment, that our own happiness and welfare, as well as the happiness of others, may have been assured by the very processes that have conspired to defeat and disappoint us. In these times, when the hoped-for way to greater prosperity, to a more certain peace and to happier living, is sought through the discovery of new processes and the application of new theories, the proponents of these experimental adventures resent interference by those who retain a sentimental desire to return to proved practices and old-fashioned methods.

Somewhat to the surprise of political commentators and analysts, the legislative program prepared for the extraordinary session of Congress about to draw to a close has not been carried out according to directions from the White House. Is this, one feels justified in asking, because it is being realized within the ranks of those enlisted as New Deal champions that too many of the guaranteed economic formulas endured without question in the past have been found entirely unreliable?

* * *

In the lounge car of a train northbound from Chicago one day in the middle of November, in conversation with a prominent official of the Administration, I intimated, as I had previously intimated in this column, the possibility that the unexpected calling of the special session of Congress was prompted by the desire of President Roosevelt to test his remaining power and influence in directing its course. I was told that this could not be the case. The real purpose, according to my informant, was to enact farm and labor legislation which could not await the convening of the regular session in January.

Well, the interesting thing about it all is that it now seems certain that final action on these so-called important measures must await the reconvening of Congress in regular session. But in the meantime two important discoveries have been made. One of these has been by the President himself, who now pretty well knows those of his former allies in Congress who can no longer be depended upon to agree to the rubber-stamping of "must" legislation. The other, and more important discovery has been made by several million men and women in the United States, adherents of all political schools, that a way back to the road to prosperity, economy in government and regard for constitutional authority can be found most certainly and more surely by abandoning the short-cuts and by-paths.

* * *

It would indeed be a wise political prophet who would undertake to set down the actual and potential results of this brief special session in Washington. One has been, as already pointed out, the discovery by Mr. Roosevelt that he can no longer direct or control the more independent Democrats in either House or Senate. This realization arms him, in a sense, for the undeclared campaign before him. His program, it may be, will include an effort to defeat, in the primaries, and at the polls in November, 1938, the Democratic representatives and senators who may seek re-election, if they are among those who opposed his court-revision and labor and farm bills.

Such open opposition to the return of old-line Democratic members would be accepted, and would probably be intended as a move to pave the way for a new political alignment in 1940 and the appearance of a New Deal party, combining the elements of all social and political groups which see in the ascendancy of New Deal ideals their only hope for continued preferment.

But just as definitely the conviction has been impressed upon a perhaps more powerful group of independent thinkers, Democrats and Republicans, that it is not too late to recapture from the high command the privilege to lead and re-enlist the defenders of popular government. As late as two or three months ago such an accomplishment seemed impossible or visionary.

The volunteer coalitions now taking shape need not parade themselves under some new and fantastic banner. It is important only that those now thoroughly aroused remain wakeful, that those who acclaim this new freedom remain watchful, and that they do not become weary in waiting. It is gratifying that this awakening has come before it was too late.

The Wide Horizon

National Sovereignty and Peace

By the Marquis of Lothian

[Extracts From an Address Before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution]

THE real difference between the discussions about war and peace which are going on today and those of preceding centuries is a difference in motive.

Except for relatively brief moments in the history of man, people have thought of war as they have thought of earthquake or pestilence, or storms, as a calamity, which by luck or geographical position or good management they might be able to escape or from which they might come out as victors rather than vanquished, but as something which was part of the inescapable lot of man.

But since 1914 there has been a profound change in the outlook. Appalled first by the magnitude of the catastrophe and later by the obvious discrepancy between the price paid for victory and its reward, public opinion, at least over a great part of the earth's surface, has demanded that war, as an institution, should be abolished from the earth. War is no longer regarded as inevitable or as the will of God. It is recognized to be the outcome of defects in human nature or management or organization and as such to be essentially remediable.

* * *

I have long believed that the only basis upon which democracy can be made to work successfully is the same as that which underlies the jury system. The jury is only asked one simple question. It is not asked to sift the evidence or to make up its mind about the facts or the law. These things are done for it first by expert counsel who elicits the facts in accordance with the law of evidence enforced by the judge, and later by the judge who sums up the evidence in the whole case and declares the law relating to it. Then and then only is the jury asked to decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty. Experience shows that justice is best attained by combining this marshaling of law and evidence by experts with asking twelve men and women who are expected to act by the light of unprejudiced common sense for their verdict: guilty or not guilty.

So in politics what a democratic electorate is really qualified to do is to decide which of two parties and leaders and programs it wants to administer the powers of the state, under the constitution, for the next four or five years. The parties correspond to the expert counsel and judges: the electorate to the jury, and their verdict is given after hearing all sides at a general election. When you try to ask an electorate, necessarily consisting of people who are busy about their daily lives and who have no direct knowledge of the issues, to decide on complicated questions of policy you always get into trouble.

* * *

The greatest effort in history was concentrated on creating a practical peace system—the League of Nations. Yet today we seem to be moving backwards rather than forwards. Why is that so? I do not believe we shall find an answer to that question merely by examining the mistakes and failures of the last twenty years. It is sometimes said that the League of Nations has been wrecked by the Treaty of Versailles. In a measure that is true.

* * *

What is peace? Peace is what follows the establishment of the institution known as the state. The state is the instrument which creates the reign of law—the system whereby there is a legislative authority to enact and amend the law, a judiciary to adapt the law to particular circumstances and to decide disputes, and an executive to enforce, through police and army, the law, and to administer the public departments of the state. Peace, in the political sense of the word, only exists within the confines of the state, and it is the primary and essential function of the state to establish and maintain peace. It is essential to realize this if we are to think clearly about the problem of international peace. The primary and essential function of the state is to establish peace. There has never been peace on any corner of the earth's surface or at any period in history except through the state.

* * *

That is what peace is. And it is only when we begin to think about international peace from this standpoint that we can see, and see clearly, why we have failed, despite all our efforts, to create peace since 1918 and what are the basic conditions on which alone we can end war on earth. The essential reason why we have not had peace is that in the international realm the state does not exist. Every nation has insisted on its own full sovereignty, and so has claimed to be a law unto itself and a judge in its own cause. Moreover, despite the League of Nations, the position has been more difficult since the great war because it ended in an increase in the number of sovereign states. For instance, the number of sovereignties in Europe was increased from seventeen to twenty-six, and the British Empire was transformed from an empire substantially governed from one center into an association of almost independent sovereignties. The fundamental reason the League of Nations has failed has been because it was a league of sovereign states and has itself none of the attributes of the state.